The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873. NUMBER 151.

FURNITURE.

EXTRA

Announcement.

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AT COST.

We are to retire from the Retail Trade, and shall dispose of our entire stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining, and Office Furniture AT COST.

Our entire stock to be sold before February 1, 1873.

The last opportunity you will have of buying first-class goods of our own manufacture AT COST.

The store now occupied by us to rent.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

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Insurance Company

OF BROOKLYN.

INCORPORATED 1853.

Cash Assets, $2,000,000.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent,

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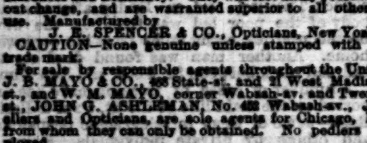
For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 488 State-st. and 31 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 463 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

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OUR FINEST CARD WORK, BERLIN FINISH, THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN, AT
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$3 COME EARLY TO BRAND'S $3
AND AVOID THE RUSH.
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$3 NOTICE. $3
Leave State-st. cars at Twelfth-st. for
BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS,
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FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

TO LOAN.

We have $100,000 to loan in sums of from $5,000 upwards, on improved city property, at 9 per cent interest for large and 10 per cent for small sums.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

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On first-class Chicago Property. $1,000, $2,500, $3,000 in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

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We have money to loan on first-class Chicago property. These sums—$4,000, $5,000, $8,000, $15,000, $15,000—on hand. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

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COLVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers,

BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

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And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

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Opposite old P. O. Building.

WANTED.

Drum Cylinder Press Wanted.

Double medium, second-hand, in good order. State terms and particulars. Address PRINTER, care 49 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; R. Quinn, Prompter.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.,

Terms Reduced to $2 per day.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store now occupied by M. GRAFF & CO., 80 and 82 Market-st. For particulars apply on the premises.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigations Yesterday.

Durant's Testimony About His $10,000 Gift to Senator Harlan.

Senator Sherman's New Bill for a Resumption of Specie Payment.

The Union Pacific Railroad to Be Sued for the Interest Due the Government.

An Atmospheric Telegraph Scheme—The Agricultural College Bill.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AEREAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill incorporating the Loomis Aereal Telegraph Company was finally passed by the Senate to-day, and, with the signature of the President, will become a law. This aereal telegraph scheme is a novel thing. The plan of Dr. Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a large mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable of collecting electricity is to be put on the upper end of this mast, by means of which, on such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in ordinary telegraph, will be erected. This electrified stratum of the atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of the electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The Company is to have a capital stock of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the Company shall require it. The business objects of the corporation are stated in the bill to be to develope and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphy, generating light, heat, and motive power, and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

THE ALABAMA MONEY—BUTLER'S BILL.

Butler's singular action in regard to the bill introduced by him before the recess to regulate the distribution of the Alabama money was remarked at the time. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. He took it to the file-room, and after it had been recorded, carried it to the Government Printing Office, where he had it privately printed. In Committee he had it referred to himself, as a Sub-Committee. No member of the Committee has ever seen it. It is now said that he has prepared a long and carefully-written report, in which he takes the ground that equity requires that the claimants, where they are insurance companies, shall subtract the aggregate of their extra charges on account of war risks from the aggregate of their losses by the Alabama, &c., in order to determine what the amount of their claims is; and, in the cases of private individuals, the amount of insurance recovered shall be subtracted from the amount of loss sustained in determining the value of their claims.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER CONFESSIONS.

The most extraordinary spectacle that has been witnessed since the Credit Mobilier Committee has been in session occurred to-day. Two Senators and three members of the House flocked there as to a confessional, and told their stories to Judge Poland. The first to cleanse his bosom was Representative Scofield, of Pennsylvania, who made a straightforward statement to the effect that he had agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Ames, and had paid $1,041 for it in January, 1868, the odd dollars being for accrued interest. Subsequently changing his mind, he concluded not to take it, and he settled the transaction by taking an equal number of shares of Union Pacific stock, and a $1,000 first-mortgage bond, paying Ames $280 extra for it.

Then came Senator Patterson. He agreed to take 20 shares of the stock, but did not get money to pay for it, so the bargain was not consummated. Subsequently he bought from Ames Union Pacific stock, on two occasions, which he placed in the hands of a friend in New York for sale.

Senator Wilson, who came next, made a sort of a stump-speech, in which he went over the history of his life, his poverty, his trials, his failures and successes. He told of his silver wedding, and the present of $3,800 to his wife, a portion of which was invested by Ames in Credit Mobilier stock, and then how a short time afterward, hearing the Company was involved in lawsuits, and fearing the consequences, he insisted on having the money returned. Ames paid it back to Mrs. Wilson, with $83 dividend, and Wilson paid back this dividend to Ames from his own pocket. He complained of the wrong done to honorable men by the unjust suspicions cast upon them from their connection with the Credit Mobilier, but admitted, when questioned to that effect by Niblack, that much of this had been occasioned by the prevarications of the accused when the charges were made public. He wanted to tell a straight story from the start, but was persuaded from doing so by his friend Bingham, and Bingham, who was the next witness, admitted that, in common with others, he received $2,000 in stock of the Company, and immediately, also, received a large dividend thereon. He made a written contract with Ames, and the dividends were indorsed thereon. When he gave up his contract with Ames, he received about $6,500.

Kelley denied having received any stock, although he had agreed to take ten shares. His statement was about the same as that heretofore published. He made an argument showing that Congressmen had a right to purchase stock if they choose.

THE LOUISIANA SENATOR.

John Ray, United States Senator-elect from the Kellogg Legislature in Louisiana, will arrive here early next week, and present his credentials as a claimant to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Senator Kellogg. This action will bring directly before the Senate all the diverse questions regarding the legality of the two conflicting Governments in Louisiana, and a possibility therefore exists of a final solution of the question, so far as that body is concerned, before the adjournment of the present Congress.

HARLAN OBJECTS.

Senator Harlan's *Chronicle* takes strong objections to the testimony of Thomas C. Durant before the Credit Mobilier yesterday, wherein the latter stated that he paid $10,000 to secure the election of the former to the United States Senate in 1867. Its principal point of complaint is that the Committee transcends its authority when it inquires into the private affairs of politicians. It then concludes as follows:

It is not probable that the public or the Government will derive any benefit from a disclosure of who contributed of their private means to aid in the election of General Grant, or Senator Harlan, or anybody else. That considerable sums of money are spent, foolishly it may be, in every important political contest, must be known to everybody, and to none better than the members of this Committee. If spent for what are conceded to be legitimate election or campaign expenses, it cannot be regarded as a crime, and there is no shadow of evidence that Durant's money was applied to corrupt uses.

The Senator himself is understood to claim that this money was paid for hotel bills, newspaper puffs, and the other similar expenses incident to election, but the Wilson Investigating Committee, not being satisfied with this explanation, determined to-day to investigate Mr. Durant a little further. His examination by this latter Committee on this particular point of having given money to secure Harlan's election, was quite severe. He admitted that the two checks for $5,000 each were made payable to the order of Senator Harlan; that they were either handed to him in person or sent to him by a third party; that it was at the personal solicitation of Harlan that he gave the money, and that it was given with the understanding that it was to be used solely to secure Harlan's election to the United States Senate. On the point as to whether the money was private funds or the property of the Credit Mobilier, or the Union Pacific Company, the witness equivocated a great deal, and finally answered that the books of these Companies would show, his own memory not being good on this point. He also stated that he was very much annoyed by the persistency with which the money was demanded. He reluctantly admitted that he was interested in the election of Senator Harlan, because of a large interest in Iowa, and that these interests were identical with those of the Pacific Railroad.

To-morrow the Committee examine Durant as to the giving of counsel fees to members of Congress by the Union Pacific. This inquiry will be conducted under the Farnsworth resolution offered in the House yesterday. Butler says that they won't be able to catch him here, as all the legal services he rendered in the matter were as counsel to Oakes Ames and John B. Alley in their fight with the New York faction, when Jerry Black was retained by the latter.

RAILROAD BRIDGES.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report favorably the bills authorizing the construction of railroad bridges at Canton, Mo., and Van Buren, Ark.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

President Gregory, of Illinois; J. B. Bowman, of Kentucky; Dr. Read, of Missouri; Ezra Cornell, of New York; Professor Cook, of New Jersey, elocutional gentlemen of the most distinguished standing, are here urging the speedy passage by the House of the Morrill Agricultural bill, which has just passed the Senate. The bill seems to be gaining power every day in the House, and its speedy passage is predicted with the greatest confidence.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Owing to the non-arrival of witnesses, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will not resume the Caldwell bribery case until Saturday next. Ex-Governor Carney telegraphs the Chairman of the Committee that he will be here on Friday night, and he will be examined on Saturday. It will be remembered that Len. T. Smith swore that he paid Carney the sum of $22,000. It is said by Kansas men here that the truth is, that most of the money was paid to members of the Legislature to vote for Caldwell, and the testimony of Carney and of other witnesses yet to be called for the prosecution will prove this. G. G. Gage, of Topeka, Captain Chester Thomas, and W. S. Burke will be among the important witnesses, and against Caldwell, who have not testified. The case already made out against Caldwell is universally regarded as strong enough to secure his expulsion from the Senate, but it is claimed still stronger evidence will be produced before the investigation is concluded.

THE CONTEMPLATED GOVERNMENT SUITS AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Attorney General says that the resolution of the House instructing the Government to prosecute the Credit Mobilier for any money due the United States is so crudely drawn, and so imperfect in its understanding of the subject, that it is a question of annoyance and uncertainty to the Department of Justice. It is impossible to discover how the Credit Mobilier, being a private corporation, having no dealings with the Government whatever, could have defrauded the United States out of any money, and the House resolution to instruct the Attorney General to appoint two attorneys to begin prosecutions against the corporation is regarded as of little consequence. The Government, however, will select the attorneys, and they will be instructed to attend the sessions of Committee No. 2, and take part, if practicable, in the investigations.

THE UNION PACIFIC TO BE SUED.

While it is not likely that any cause of action will be found in the Credit Mobilier, the Government has determined to institute suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for the unpaid interest, unless prevented by legislation before the close of the investigation of the Committees now in session. Nothing will be done by the Government until the Committees submit their reports, because the information elicited by them will save the attorneys much time and labor. Hon. Aaron F. Perry, one of the attorneys selected by the Attorney General, has accepted the trust, and was expected here this morning. Stanley Mathews, the other gentleman selected, having declined, an appointment to the place will not be made until Mr. Perry is consulted. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, is spoken of for the position.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

The bill of Delegate McCormick regulating the pay of Territorial officers, and limiting the duration of the sessions of the Legislature to 40 days, was passed by the Senate to-day, and only awaits the President's approval to become a law. The members of the Territorial Legislatures are to receive $6 per day, and the present rate of mileage. The salary of Governors of the Territories is to be $3,500, and Secretaries, $2,500.

ALABAMA MATTERS.

Nothing has been heard of an official character from Alabama in regard to the political troubles in that State. Nothing of a decisive character is expected by the Government for several weeks. The President of the Senate of the State, nearly four weeks ago, appointed a Committee of two gentlemen of each party to investigate the conduct of the election in the County of Marengo, and the district embraced by Butler and Coubin and Conecuh Counties. If it is shown that Miller is entitled to the seat in the Senate instead of Martins, the Senate will be Republican, otherwise it will be Democratic. It seems likely there will be two reports from the Committee, and that the Senate will have to decide for themselves after all.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

AGRICULTURAL ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, which passed the Senate on Tuesday, providing for the further endowment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, appropriates to each State and Territory where these colleges may be put in actual operation, five years after the passage of the act, the proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of public land, estimated at $1.25 per acre. The duty is imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the net amount of the sales of the public lands for the preceding fiscal year, and to invest the same in registered bonds, or at his discretion may issue such bonds to such colleges, retaining the money therefor in the United States Treasury, instead of causing the Secretary of the Interior to issue land warrants where applications were made, as had been previously provided.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning and the examination of T. C. Durant was resumed.

DURANT'S TESTIMONY.

He said the Boomer contract was $27,500 per mile of railroad. The Union Pacific Board of Directors passed a resolution, extending the Hoxie contract over these 58 miles at $50,000 a mile. This resolution was not carried into effect, the witness having protested, and Judge Barnard having granted an injunction. The Board afterwards expunged his protest from the books and rescinded the resolution. If the resolution had been carried into effect, the difference between $27,500 and $50,000 would have gone into the Credit Mobilier. These fifty-eight miles had been completed, were in running order, and had been accepted by the Government. The witness was examined as to Williams' proposed contract which was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Company, in March, 1867, for building 267 miles of railroad. Witness also sued out an injunction in this case, as the contract covered a part of the road already constructed under a previous contract.

After the witness had been examined specifically he was examined generally. He was asked by the Chairman what percentage of Union Pacific Railroad stock did the Credit Mobilier stockholders own at the time the Oakes Ames contract was entered into. The witness answered: 75, perhaps 85, per cent. Having been asked why the Credit Mobilier itself could not build the road, instead of assigning the contract to Trustees for that purpose, the witness replied that the Trustees were acting in the interest of all the holders of Union Pacific Railroad stock, some of whom had no stock in the Credit Mobilier. The object of assigning the contract to Trustees was also to secure individual liability in the case of failure. Whenever the Trustees of the Credit Mobilier wanted to buy, they made offers to the Railroad Company for a certain amount of railroad bonds, naming a price for them.

The witness said that early in January, 1868, the Trustees of the Ames contract had entire control of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was shown by the books that the aggregate amount spent on the Ames and Davis contracts was about $55,000,000, and the dividends $11,640,000, or 20 per cent on $55,000,000, or 311 per cent on the stock of the Credit Mobilier, and if the estimates are made on the securities as being at par, 545 per cent. The witness did not know of any person connected with the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier who used money for the purpose of influencing or procuring the election of any person to the Senate of the United States. He had himself furnished money for general political purposes, but not specially to influence the election of any Senator. He gave two checks of $5,000 each to Harlan, payable to that gentleman's order. Harlan had said to him, "Are you not going to help us?" when the witness said, "When you are very hard up I will do what I can." The money was sent to Harlan, the witness supposing Harlan knew how to appropriate it. He did not know whether Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior or not, and did not know whether he was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate or not.

Chairman—Did you not understand that the money was to aid in the election of Harlan?

Answer—I had no such understanding, but was in hopes that Harlan would be elected.

Without concluding the examination, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

SCOFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

At the sittings of the Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Representative Scofield made the following statement: He has been in the habit of investing in bonds or stocks. In 1866 he bought of Ames some bonds of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad. In December of the next year he wanted more. Ames suggested that he take Credit Mobilier stock, he (Ames) saying the Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania, and he would take some Pennsylvanians into it. He offered the stock at par and interest from some former period, or he would guarantee 8 per cent if he (Scofield) gave to Ames half that it earned on that sum. Told him that he (Scofield) would take $1,000 of it. Subsequently, when witness spoke to Ames about giving him the money, Ames said he thought all the stock was gone, but, if witness gave him the money, he would try and get the stock. Witness gave him the money in January, and Ames said he would get the stock. Witness told Ames, however, that he had now concluded not to take the stock, but finally agreed to take some of his railroad securities instead. Some of the balance was settled in money. Witness knew nothing of Ames' deriving Congressional aid. Witness voted against the act of 1864 giving the Company's mortgages priority. Nothing was said about legistion.

In answer to a question by Mr. Poland, Mr. Scofield said he thought no dividends were declared by the Company during the time; did not receive any dividends, and if there were any they were allowed in the final settlement. The witness had no idea that the stock then was worth two or three times its par value.

PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

Senator Patterson sworn: He stated although he had no transactions with Ames or the Union Pacific Railroad which call for investigation, or which any respectable business man would criticize, still he would state all the facts in which he was concerned. He was not in Congress until after the Pacific Railroad subsidies passed. He voted for the act of 1864, and never regretted it. He never owned a penny's worth of Credit Mobilier, although he would have done so at one time if he had had the money. Subsequently he purchased of Ames both bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Road, which he afterwards sold in New York, making a fair profit. He regretted that his investment was not larger, as the transaction was honorable and honest. He never received nor purchased any property which, directly or indirectly, was connected with his vote.

In answer to questions of Mr. Poland, Mr. Patterson testified that his first purchase was in 1869, and the other in 1871.

KELLEY'S TESTIMONY.

William D. Kelley testified that he agreed with Ames to take some Credit Mobilier stock as an investment only, but the matter was dropped, and he never received any dividends or profits from the Credit Mobilier. He never had seen any Credit Mobilier stock. He had borrowed money from Ames on one or two occasions, but had not had an offer from Ames of Credit Mobilier stock to influence legislation. If the witness had been able to purchase stock, he would have done so. He saw no more impropriety in a member of Congress buying that stock than in buying a flock of sheep, and then voting upon the tariff on wool or woollen goods. He borrowed $1,000 from Ames at one time, but there was nothing in connection with that which referred to Credit Mobilier.

WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Henry Wilson was then sworn, and testified that his wife had been presented with $3,800 on the anniversary of their silver wedding, a portion of which was invested in Credit Mobilier bonds, which were purchased for her benefit at the suggestion of Oakes Ames. The witness knew nothing of its organization. Ames said he would guarantee it to pay 10 per cent, and advised witness to take it. The witness asked Ames at the time if it was not likely that the road would be coming to Congress for legislation, as he had made it a rule never to have a dollar's worth of stock in any road wanting legislation. Ames replied that the road wanted no legislation, and expected none. The witness told Ames that if the road ever should apply for legislation, he would want his money back, and give the bonds up. Subsequently, the witness learned that there were some difficulties about the concern, and he spoke to Alley, Ames, and others about it, saying that he wanted to get out of it. Ames laughed at the anxiety of the witness to get out, but said he would return him the money, and cancel the bargain. The witness never received a dollar dividend, but backed out of the bargain, and if ten thousand dollars from it were due him, he would not touch a cent of it. His wife got her money back, and The witness never received any benefits from it. The only speculation he had ever entered into since coming to Congress was in a little lot of land in his native town, and he would sell all he had to-day, exclusive of his house, for $3,500. He had done nothing he did not feel he had a right to do, and he felt outraged at this attack made upon him. He thought a great wrong had been perpetrated.

BINGHAM'S TESTIMONY.

John A. Bingham was then sworn, and testified that he placed great confidence in the financial judgment of Ames, and upon his advice invested $2,000 in the Hibbard Silver Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, but which had no connection with the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad. In December, 1867, he was advised by Ames to invest in Credit Mobilier, and did invest $2,000, giving Ames the money in February, 1868, for which Ames then gave him a written agreement to account to him for the dividends and proceeds of twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Subsequently, the witness agreed to take $1,000 stock in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Construction Company, paying Ames $650, for which Ames gave an agreement similar to the one mentioned. The witness never received, nor held any stock in the Credit Mobilier, Iowa Construction Company, or Union Pacific Railroad from Ames nor any one else. Ames was the only person he knew in the contracts, and he had perfect faith in him, and the witness believes he had a lawful right to make these investments. In 1868, the witness received from Ames two Pacific Railroad bonds, each for $1,000, in pursuance of an agreement. All subsequent dividends were in money or Union Pacific stock. The Credit Mobilier contract was closed in December, 1870, as the witness then wanted the money, and he received from Ames $1,650 dollars, since which time he has had no interest direct or indirect in Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad. The bonds which he received from Ames as dividends he sold in 1869 at 86½ cents on the dollar. The Iowa Construction contract was settled in the spring of 1862, and the witness received $900 thereon, since which time he has had no further transactions with Ames. The aggregate amount received by him on the two contracts was about $6,500 from the beginning to the end of dealings with Ames. He had no intimation that any other member of Congress had any contracts or dealings with him in relation to Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad stocks, except Hooper, of Massachusetts. Never heard of any controversy between Ames and M'Comb or any other person in regard to the distribution of Credit Mobilier stocks, and the first he heard of Ames being in that stock corruptly was in September and October last. He never had any idea that Ames contracted with him for corrupt purposes, and he never gave a vote for or against a measure in Congress but what he believed to be just and right, and in accordance with his sworn duty. He had done nothing which he believed required an apology or explanation. He was not a member of Congress when the act of 1864, relating to the Union Pacific Railroad, passed, and he left Congress now, after sixteen years' service, with no more property than when he entered it, save what he had legitimately earned during the Thirty-eighth Congress, when he was not a member.

The Committee adjourned until Saturday morning.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

SNAG-BOATS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the building of several light draft snag-boats for the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. Nye, bills were passed fixing the compensation and length of sessions of Territorial Legislatures and committing the care of Penitentiaries to the Territorial authorities.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Foreign Relations Committee, reported the House bill for the representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, with an amendment increasing the appropriation from $100,000 to $300,000.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed any appropriation, because experience demonstrated that Americans participating in such expositions had their inventions appropriated by foreigners.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to make the amount $150,00 instead of $300,000. Lost.

The amendment of the Committee making the amount $300,000 was then adopted.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had voted to increase the amount to $300,000 because, if an appropriation was to be made at all, that was little enough; but so long as the Washington monument stood in its present unfinished and dilapidated condition, a shame and reproach to every American in the eyes of every foreigner visiting our land, he would never vote $300,000, or any sum to be sunk in a show to Europe. He then offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. TRUMBULL predicted that before this Vienna Exhibition business ended it would cost the United States $1,000,000.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an original bill, to further regulate the transportation of merchandise in bond, allowing the substitution of an authenticated certificate of receipt of the goods at a foreign port for the oath of the master or mate of the exporting vessel, as one of the proofs now required to discharge the export bond.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. LOGAN, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a monument at Salisbury, N. C., to the memory of the soldiers who died in prison and are buried there.

By Mr. PATTERSON, two bills for the improvement of the harbor and river front of Washington, D. C.

Mr. SHERMAN called up Mr. Buckingham's bill providing for a return to specie payments, and addressed the Senate upon it. He said that the resumption of specie payments was demanded by public faith, public policy, and the spirit of our laws. Individual hardship was not a sufficient reason for the violation of public faith or a disregard of general interests or the policy of the whole country. The effect of specie payments is greatly exaggerated as to the persons it will injure. Our business men are not only debtors, but they are creditors. If they are injured by adding to the burden of their debts, they are benefitted by the increased value of their credits. No one engaged in production merely, whether as a financier or manufacturer, a mechanic, or laborer is injured, for if the nominal value of this production is diminished, the cost of living and all that enter into the cost of production is diminished in the same degree. Experience has shown that depreciated money is the most injurious to the laboring man. It produces a false standard of value, the effect of which is not noticed by a laboring man, or by a trader or merchant even, upon current debts, and the credit effect of a specie standard will surely be appreciable, for the nominal loss will be discounted in advance, or be divided during the gradual appreciation of paper money. The greater burden will fall upon debts running a long period of time, as upon corporation bonds and mortgages. As to those in existence before the Legal Tender act took effect, it is but right they be paid in specie, while those contracted since have been issued in expectancy of specie payments before this time. Still, while the effect of a specie standard upon debt is greatly exaggerated, it cannot be denied that if it is followed by a contraction of the currency, it will cause distress and embarrassment to very many who have contracted debt on a currency basis, but this argument of hardship will apply forever. If we are controlled by it we can never pay our pensioners. The last time will not make it easier. Our financial condition is now so much stronger, that we can afford to do right, and yet in such a way as to injure in the least possible degree those who contracted debts on a currency basis.

Again, the effect of a specie standard in producing a contraction of the currency is greatly exaggerated. A contraction of the currency is not necessarily a result of specie payments. Undoubtedly, a contraction of currency would produce specie payments. It is the most direct road to specie payments, and if the paper money in circulation is in excess of the wants of the community, it is the only road. We in 1866 and 1867 quietly contracted the currency by funding over three hundred millions of debt of compound interest and other notes, most of which were part of the currency. If, in 1868, we had, as was proposed in the Senate, authorized United States notes to be used for 5 per cent bonds at par, we would have long since been at specie payments. The notes then could have been paid out again for the payment of current expenses and the purchase of bonds, precisely as now, when gold is sold for notes, and the notes applied to the purchase of bonds. In this way we could have reached a specie standard the moment our 5 per cent bonds were worth par in gold. The advancing credit of the nation would have lifted our currency to par in gold precisely as it lifted all forms of bonds to par. By the rapid payment of debt as induced by the advances in value of our notes in gold, we can raise their value to specie standard much more readily than four years ago. One fallacy lies at the foundation of the objections to a specie standard, that it necessarily compels the withdrawal of a paper currency. This depends entirely upon the amount necessary to conduct the business of the country, and the degree of public confidence in the redemption. Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, in his last annual report, shows that in January, 1862, when specie payments were suspended, the aggregate circulation of coin and paper was $448,671,218, or a ratio of 271 per cent of the wealth of the United States, and that the circulation in the United States in 1870, including United States notes, bank notes, fractional currency, and specie, was $790,000,000, or 2.62 per cent of our wealth. The circulation in the United States *per capita* is now less than in France and greater than in Great Britain, but greater than in either in proportion to wealth. When we consider the vast extent of our country, its rapid growth, the value of its productions, and the general use of paper money, it is not unreasonable to suppose that all of it now outstanding can be maintained in circulation on a specie standard. It must be remembered that the total amount of United States notes is now $356,000,000. That very large sums must be returned by the banks as their reserve; that large gold reserves are now held in the Treasury; that notes are widely circulated; have the confidence of the people and can be supported by the public credit. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely probable that any considerable sum will be presented for redemption. If presented, they can again be paid out in the course of public disbursement. Specie payment can thus be resumed without contraction of the currency, and with only a change of nominal values of a real standard of value the world over. The chief requisite is that the public have assured confidence in our ability to maintain resumption. This is indispensable, and when it exists, actual redemption by payment of coin is comparatively rare.

This confidence or credit can be given by either of three expedients.

First—Maintenance in the Treasury of a large reserve in coin.

Second—Authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for coin to maintain redemption.

Third—To authorize an ultimate redemption either in coin or bonds.

The first is subject to the objection, that it keeps idle a vast sum only needed in case of a panic, when it will be insufficient.

The second is subject to the greater objection, that as the power could only be used in a stringent money market, it will lead to great sacrifices of public securities, and add fuel to extinguish the panic.

The third mode requires no reserve, and implies that the United States will make its financial redemption in a bond so intrinsically valuable that it will be generally at par in gold. I do not overlook the fact that resumption by the United States will test the strength of the National Banks, and prove whether or not they are entitled to public confidence. But their present connection with an aggregate surplus fund far beyond the difference between currency and coin justifies the conviction that they will meet the public expectation. With specie resumption the system becomes free. The fluctuations of their currency will be but the healthy ebb and flow of commerce. Redemption then will become a fact, and will check the tendency of country banks to employ their currency in Wall street speculations. As they may redeem in coin or in United States notes, they will have the benefit of the alternative redemption provided as to United States notes, so that the sacrifice of their securities that generally follows specie payment during a panic can go no further than the payment of their bonds for their notes, par for par. Again the specie standard will also bring gold and silver into actual use. The amount now hoarded has been variously estimated, and with that deposited in the Treasury, and in circulation in California, cannot be less than $200,000,000. This will probably take the place of legal tender as bank reserves, and thus add to the present volume of the currency. Even if specie payments should cause a retirement in the coin-funding of $50,000,000 of United States notes, their place will be more than filled by the coin let loose from its present banishment. I therefore conclude that the fears of evil results from a specie standard are greatly exaggerated; that there will be no contraction of the currency; no disturbance of real values or suspension of business, but that our present United States and bank notes will pass as usual in ordinary exchanges of life, increasing the value of all produced here or abroad equal to real money of the world, and with no taint of dishonor or depreciation about it.

Mr. Sherman continued at length, showing the obligations and necessity of specie payments, and how the anticipated evils of resumption can be avoided; and said that among the innumerable schemes proposed for resumption, several were practicable, but careful consideration of the whole subject lead him to the conclusions that the simplest and most expedient measure is to declare by law that, on and after the first day of January next, the United States will redeem its notes either with coin or, at option of the Secretary of the Treasury, with its bonds of convenient denomination, bearing 5 per cent interest in coin. It will provide also for the possible, but not probable, contingency that more notes will be presented than can be conveniently paid in coin. It is founded upon plain equity that we cannot literally perform our promise by payment in coin. We will at least give to the public creditor, who holds notes of the United States, a bond bearing a commercial value equal to gold. If, then, these notes are in excess of the wants of the people for a currency, they will be presented for redemption, and ought to be redeemed. If not, their value will be appreciated to a gold standard, and this is specie payment. The modifications of the Banking act can properly be postponed until a future time, when the practical effect of a specie standard upon United States notes will test the ability of the banks to maintain their notes at par with United States notes. Whether they should be relieved from maintaining so large a reserve; whether there should be one centre of redemption, are questions of practical legislation for the future.

The moment the notes are redeemable in coin, the banking system ceases to be limited in the numbers and the distribution of banks, and will stand like all other business pursuits, open to all who will give the requisite security for their notes, and will obey the general law.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance the following substitute for the Buckingham bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on the 1st day of January, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of gold coin of the United States; or, in lieu of coin, he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe.

2. Denominations of $50, or of some multiple of that sum, are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue United States notes so received, or, if they are cancelled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or meet current payments for public services, and the said bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of July next, the limit of the aggregate circulation of the National Banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes, bonds of the United States issued under this act, or under an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," approved July 14, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all banking associations which shall, on and after July 1, 1874, redeem their circulating notes at such localities as are now, or may be hereafter, designated by law, either in coin or in United States legal tender notes, shall be exempt from the requirements under the existing law as to holding a reserve of the lawful money of the United States. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any National Gold Bank, established under an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, to redeem their circulating notes in anything but gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 4. That Section C of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes,"—approved July 12, 1870,—be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. That banks without circulation may be organized under provisions of "An act to provide a National currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than ten thousand dollars United States registered bonds, as provided in Section 16 of that act.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause to be examined, each year, the plates, dies, bed-pieces, and other material, from which the National Bank circulation is printed, in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same, and such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of National Banks, which are in liquidation or have closed business shall be destroyed, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the expense of such examination and destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of National Banks and bank plates.

The bill was ordered printed.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

The House bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company passed.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government in Louisiana, and, if so, by whom constituted. He said he was authorized by a majority of the Committee to offer the resolution, and stated that the design of it was to give the Committee authority to go into the whole subject matter of investigation already committed to them.

Mr. SALISBURY offered an amendment directing the Committee, if it found no legal Government in Louisiana, to inquire when it ceased to exist, and whether any Federal officer, executive or judicial, had anything to do with overthrowing it. Lost.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company have complied with the act of July 6, 1862, requiring that, after the completion of their roads, 5 per cent of their net earnings shall be applied to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of their bonds, and, in case of non-compliance, the reasons therefor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was discharged from further consideration of the memorials asking that newspapers pass free through mails.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the second Monday of October for the opening of the annual session of the United States Supreme Court. Passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

COLORADO ADMISSION BILL.

After some unimportant business the debate opened on the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, and E. H. ROBERTS opposed the measure.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over without action, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on

THE CONSULAR BILL.

Without making much progress the Committee rose at 2 o'clock and the House proceeded to the consideration of the

O'KLAHAMA INDIAN TERRITORY BILL.

It was charged, in the course of the debate, that the real motives for pressing the bill was to allow the railroad companies to grab large tracts of land in the Indian Territory, to which they would become entitled as soon as the country was sectionalized. Finally, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the bill was laid on the table by 93 to 45.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. PERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back the Senate bill amending the Agricultural College act by extending the time for granting the lands. Passed.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—John Graham continues to make all sorts of far-fetched objections for the delay and muddle of Tweed's trial, but Judge Davis overrules them all with a promptness that disgusts the irascible Graham. Judge Davis was one of the counsel in the prosecution of Daniel McFarland, and was violently abused by Graham in public all through that trial. Davis has his turn now, and has made Graham gnash his teeth by deciding that the defence must prove that the warrants were not filled out when Tweed signed them.

Stokes' friends say the phial of liquid found in his original cell was a homeopathic solution of nux vomica, prescribed by a regular physician, and deny that any poison was discovered there. The prison authorities decline to make any statements relating to the matter.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—In an interview yesterday one of the prosecuting counsel in the Stokes case said that he thought it would be very difficult to have a stay of proceedings procured, and that there will be even greater difficulty in the prisoner being able to secure a new trial.

The Atalanta Boat Club have elected Ransom Packer, Jr., President for the ensuing year.

The Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday appointed a Committee to consider the subject of fires originating from superheated steam.

Commissioner Van Buren is sending to the Governors' offices of the several States circulars, requesting that each State shall send to the Vienna Exposition samples of the materials used in common education, with statements of the results obtained.

The President of the Reading Company publishes a communication to-day giving assurances that the Company has no intention of aiding any combination to increase the price of coal.

The Ship-Owners' Association is about petitioning Congress to repeal the new Shipping act relative to seamen.

It is stated that preliminaries have been agreed upon for a rapid-transit scheme of an extensive character, to be carried out under the auspices of a consolidation of the principal railroads centering in this city. At a meeting of the projectors of the enterprise, yesterday, Directors were elected, among whom are S. L. M. Barlow, P. H. Watson, W. R. Travers, and other prominent gentlemen. Officers were also chosen, with William Foster, Jr., for President.

In the Tweed case, this morning, the Court heard the testimony of ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs and ex-Auditor Lynes as to the loss of the stolen vouchers, to see whether secondary evidence might be admitted of their contents, so as to connect them with the defendant. The defence stoutly objected to part of the testimony, but the Court admitted it.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—1 a. m.—Probabilities—For the Middle States, winds veering to brisk westerly and northerly clear and clearing weather, and a decided fall in temperature. For the upper lakes and Lake Erie to the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, northerly to westerly winds, low and falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—Last night the accumulated slush of the previous twenty-four hours' snow, rain, and thaw froze up, and the streets and sidewalks are coated with ice to-day. The railroads are not interfered with thereby as much as would be anticipated. The snow in the northeastern part of the State has partly obstructed the railroads, but trains come through from St. Paul all right.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mayor Noonan, of this city, has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Watseka, Iroquois County, announcing the project of a new line of trunk railway, to be constructed from Clinton, Iowa, to Indianapolis, Ind., and through to the Atlantic seaboard by the way of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. A meeting of the friends of the enterprise from various points along the line will be held in this city within a few days, and it is proposed to have the road cross the Illinois River at this point. A lively interest concerning the matter is felt in this vicinity.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 16.—An important decision was made by Judge Rothrock in the District Court, to-day, dissolving an injunction heretofore granted restraining the collection of a 5 per cent tax voted to the Muscatine & Western Railroad, involving about $135,000. The tax will now probably be paid without further opposition, as but a comparatively small number of tax-payers were concerned in the suit.

Prominent officers connected with the Chicago & Muscatine Railroad are in consultation with our citizens to-day with a view of getting matters in shape for the early construction of the road.

River News.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—It has been raining all the forenoon. The thermometer is 60 above. The river is 15 feet, stationary. Arrivals—The Ohio No. 4, from Pomeroy; the Camelia, from Tennessee River; the Anna, from Pittsburgh. The Veteran, Pierpont, B. F. Wilson, Leopard, Tom Dodsworth, and Hawkeye No. 2, are the coal-boat arrivals. No departures. The river is falling. The Sam. Hale was sold to Captain A. J. Schenck, of Vevay, Ind., for $12,000.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—The weather continues warm. The river is rising—is now 7 feet 9 inches. No arrivals. The Exchange and the Iron Mountain will depart this evening or to-morrow morning.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 16—Noon.—Arrived, Frank P. Grally, Nashville. No departures. The Ohio is clear of ice here. It has been snowing since daylight, and the weather is cloudy and cold.

The Ohio Volcano.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 16.—The mysterious subterranean fires which have prevailed at Coopers Mountain, in the western part of this county, for several months past, are said to be subsiding. There is to be a general search instituted as to the cause of the burning as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently cool. It is thought by some it will be discovered that the hill contains coal in available quantities.

WASHINGTON.

In the Credit Mobilier Room—Points of Verisimilitude.

The Truth Stripped to the Buff.

What the Union Pacific Railroad Cost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Executive end of the Government is said to look with the coolest indifference upon the private scrapes of Congressmen. To modify this indifference, perhaps, Congress has endeavored to add $25,000 a year to the President's salary,—the least necessary and the most wasteful increase in personal compensation which subserviency ever made, unsolicited, to the Overseer of the Patronage. In the time of the War, Abraham Lincoln could save half his salary. But now, with declining prices, the largest salary in America must be doubled.

THE QUARTER-SESSIONS.

The Committee-room where the half-dozen gentlemen who are appointed to seek out the why and wherefore of the railroad bribery meet for one hour or more every forenoon, is at the foot of a long flight of dark stairs which lead from the Rotunda to the floor usually called the crypt, or cellar. At the foot of these stairs, a lighter corridor, whose cheerful appearance does not deprive it of a certain dungeon-like look,—probably the effect of the consciousness of the heavy weight supported above, and of the broad and solid walls, and piers, and window-sills in view,—leads to the Committee-room.

Within the Committee-room the atmosphere and air immediately change for the better. A good grate-fire burns under a symmetrical, old-fashioned mantel of white marble, above which is a mirror of the largest proportions. Opposite the mirror is a book-case filled with law-calf bindings; and down the floor, lengthwise between the fire and books, runs a baize table surrounded with arm-chairs. Nearest the door, half-a-dozen newspaper-writers are seated around the end of this table.

THE COURT.

At the other end is the Chairman of the investigation, Judge Luke Poland, of Vermont. Merrick and Niblack, the two Democrats, sit to the left hand of Judge Poland, and on his right is Mr. McCrary, of Iowa. These seem to be the only members of the Committee who are paying any attention to the proceedings, the others being conspicuous by their absence. McCrary, Merrick, and Poland do all the questioning.

Next to Niblack sits Henry S. M'Comb, and sometimes Judge Black occupies a place at his side. Mr. Smith, the official reporter, sits on the opposite side. Next to McCrary, facing M'Comb, are the two inseparable companions, Ames and Alley, the Massachusetts Dromios.

Around the chamber are half-a-dozen or a dozen reporters and idlers. The Court proceeds in the most informal, but in the quietest way, and progress is made slowly. There is no good reason as yet to make complaints.

Judge Poland looks like a French Marquis. He is a tall, aristocratic-looking old gentleman, with full white hair, and full white side-whiskers combed forward. His nose is straight and long, and his profile handsome; but, when he turns his full face, he seems to carry a mouth full of tobacco, and speaks with a sense of apprehension that some of it may spill. His method is courteous nearly to a fault, and slow to irritation; but, as there is nothing of the demagogue or sensationalist about him, and as he is what he appears to be, a kind and generous old gentleman, all look with confidence to his return of the facts in their spirit. Hitherto, Alley has talked down every body, and been interrupted at no time, except when he was slavering Ames all over with praises, when Niblack said:

"Mr. Alley, how many monuments do you want to have erected to Mr. Ames?"

THE GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS.

Persons coming into the Committee-room for the first time are wont to say:

"Who is that fine-looking man across the table?"

"Henry S. M'Comb!"

"*That* M'Comb! Why, I expected, from what Brooks said, to see a monster."

Yes, a man in the o'er ripe prime of life,—alert, rosy, cordial, perceptive, and so unusually handsome as to imply a social importance chiefly, whereas there is an engine at work all the while within the man, and half-a-dozen different fly-wheels. Not a fully educated man, he compensates for it by native graces, and the acquaintance since boyhood of people of culture at home and men of power throughout the country. In the social, intellectual, and material scale, M'Comb is the superior of anybody who has lost time seeking to impeach him. With singular certainty, all his propositions have been proved, and his character has been strengthened before the Committee every day. His attorneys appeared with him this morning for the first time, but made no remark. They are Jeremiah S. Black, and Nathaniel Smithers, of Dover, Delaware.

AMES.

Oakes Ames is a very large man, of the type of a Yorkshire manufacturer,—gnarled, spectacled, with great, bent shoulders, a slow walk, and prodigious limbs and feet. He will probably weigh 280 pounds, and he looks to be 6 feet 2 or 3. He has strong, coarse, brownish hair, and bristly beard around the long, stern-wheeled shaft of his jaws. His forehead is low, and the nose seems to be half of the face. The eyes behind the spectacles are small, and of a slow, searching look. Ames came to Congress with the soul of a commercial traveller, and, if expelled from it, would feel no particular inconvenience or loss of self-esteem. The shovel which his trip-hammer beats into shape is scarcely harder, and, as the man grows old, he rusts, but is too rugged to decay. A monument to Oakes Ames ought to be made of scrap iron, and John B. Alley would be the solitary mourner over it, and, unless watched, *he* would peddle away the monument piece-meal.

Ames made small bones of telling the most of what he remembered about Congressmen, and, but for Alley, he would probably have remembered considerably more.

ALLEY.

Alley sat by his side all the while, lifting or lowering his brows suggestively, as Ames helplessly looked round at him for counsel. He is thirteen years the junior of Ames, who is nearly 70 years of age.

Alley was a shoemaker in boyhood, and he is now the proprietor of the best house in Lynn. He is proud of his money, and holds to it with the desperation of a cannibal husbanding his last corpse. He is a short, demure, white-headed man, and has an endless tongue, which testifies all manner of hearsay, and covers time and space, to the exclusion of information, and to the prejudice of more modest and less doubtful evidence.

Alley has enormously profited by Ames' contracts, and he appears in Ames' letters as the incorrigible opponent to every dividend to outsiders. He was the chief adviser to Ames' course toward M'Comb, and he is really on the spot at present as the principal and counsel of Ames. He may say, with Sir Giles Overreach:

> In being out of office, I am out of danger;
> Where, if I were a Justice, besides the trouble,
> I might, or out of wilfulness or error,
> Run myself finely into a premunire,
> And so become a prey to the informer.
> No, I'll have none of it; 'tis enough I keep
> Greedy at my devotion. So he serve
> My purposes, let him hang, or damn, I care not!
> Friendship is but a word. I must have all men
> Sellers, and I the only purchaser!

THE COURTS TO FOLLOW UP THE MOBILIER.

The confederates are now bent upon using every energy to beat M'Comb's suit before the State Courts of Pennsylvania, where, in the late indiscriminating revolution, they rolled out the solid, steadfast Judges, and erected a bench of politicians, on which is Ulysses Mercur, who has been in Congress during all these scandals of the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Mercur was generally held in high esteem here; but what are we to think of a State which returns Cessna and Cameron, and takes Mercur from the Penitentiary to be the Mayor's chief metropolitan clerk?

Meantime, it is incumbent upon the Attorney-General of the United States to keep pace with the action of Congress, and recover for the people some of the large quantity of public money "detained" by Oakes Ames & Company. Justice will be a sham as long as Alley is allowed to go at large, saying to the young men of Lynn:

"When I was of your age, I had twenty thousand dollars. You have got nothing."

But how did he get it; and should not such an apostle of merely demoralizing Mammon be unchurched in the face of the world?

WILL CONGRESS EXPEL OAKES AMES?

If this Committee performs its duty, it will report a preamble and resolution to expel Oakes Ames for corrupting his colleagues on the floor, for the unauthorized use of men's names to serve swindling organizations, and for making his needy debtors his dupes. Against the conduct of John B. Alley while a member of the House, the Committee should also express its censure to the extent of excluding him from the privilege of the floor as an ex-member. For the rest, it would be sufficient to report that, as the parties above named contrived a trap for their associates, the latter be merely mentioned, without recommendation of censure, excepting James Brooks, of New York, whose conduct while Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, as well as his severe and unfounded use of the floor to slander a witness testifying to the truth and in obedience to the order of the House, leave him no option but to resign his seat in Congress.

TRUE COST OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At the Committee-table, last Wednesday, Mr. Alley alleged that the Union Pacific Road cost sixty-eight or sixty-nine millions of dollars; "but that," he said, "included the profits." Profits to whom? Of course to Ames and Alley!

The real cost of this road, Alley said, should have been no more than forty-four millions of dollars. M'Comb alleges that it should have cost no more than thirty-seven millions.

"How much did it receive from Government, from mortgages, lands, etc?" asked your correspondent of Colonel M'Comb.

"Take your pencil," he said, "and write down what I shall tell you!"

He then gave out these amounts as received by the Company:

First mortgage bonds	$28,000,000
Government bonds	28,000,000
Land bonds	13,000,000
Income bonds	10,000,000
(The rats mortgaged prospective things as well as property.)	
Stock (considered entirely as profits)	36,000,000
Total endowment	$115,000,000

"Now," said M'Comb, "subtract Alley's estimate of what the road should have cost from this gross total; because 'the profits,' as he calls them, went to the Company, which contracted with itself. The remainder will be $71,000,000. Of this, nearly 75 per cent was realized. Ames says that even his stock must produce par, or he will hold it. That stock fell once to 9, at the time Boutwell proposed to stop the mail-moneys and collect interest. It sells at present for 30 and 38. Had the Company worked with unity and without feuds, as the Central Pacific has done, the stock would be at par or above par. The gross profits, under any circumstances, were from thirty to fifty millions."

No wonder that such a sum of money ran over into Congress, and corrupted the fountains of legislation there.

ON CONTRACTORS.

Oakes Ames supplied the United States, during the war, with 1,800,000 shovels. That was his boast. And yet he pricked up Brooks to denounce M'Comb as a contractor and railway-jobber.

While the Committee was meeting, last Wednesday, an old, square-headed, white-haired man strolled into the Committee-room, wearing an anxious face. This was Thomas Rowland, a Pennsylvania shovel-maker, whose department of manufacture brought him into relations with Ames, also a shovel-maker.

"Are you summoned?" said one.

"No."

"But you are a Trustee or Director of the Credit Mobilier, and as such sued by Henry S. M'Comb!"

"Yes; but I never had a share of stock in my life, and knew nothing about it. Mr. Ames put my name down there!"

A few minutes afterward, Rowland was seen on the floor, anxiously conferring with Ames.

M'Comb's character of a Government contractor grew naturally out of his branch of production. In 1846 he was a young and driving merchant leather-dresser at Wilmington, Delaware,—a place always noted for the excellency of its tanned skins. The army required for the Mexican War knapsacks, belts, tent-straps, cartridge-boxes, shoes, hats, and other articles of leather, which exceeded the ordinary calls of the market; and M'Comb, under this stimulation, began his large

MERCANTILE LIFE.

He married Miss Bush, of Wilmington, whose father was the founder of the carwheel-casting and railway-furnishing firm, and, at the decease of his father-in-law, he became a partner in the house. At the outbreak of the War, the Mississippi Central Railroad had owed M'Comb about $100,000. After the War, in which he signalized himself as one of the most tremendous and sleepless furnishers to the War Department, and was the special favorite of Secretary Stanton, M'Comb headed the organization to recover the Southern railways for their original owners, and was perfectly successful. He then advanced about $300,000 to the Mississippi Central Road; and it was to serve him as their friend that the Directors proposed a lease of the road to M'Comb. He accepted it, and also the New Orleans & Jackson Road, about the time that Ames, Alley, and party took the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Road. No legislation was required, except to expel the small State interest; and, in Louisiana, M'Comb did not appear at all, while, in Mississippi, Governor Alcorn and the Legislature abdicated the interest of the State in consideration of certain extensions. To the New Orleans & Jackson and Mississippi Central Roads unitedly, Colonel M'Comb has added seven and one-half millions of equipment, track, and shops, and further undertook to build from Jackson, Tenn., to Cairo, Ill.,—115 miles,—at an additional expense of six millions. The latter money has been borrowed abroad on easy terms. In M'Comb's combination are Thomas Scott, H. E. Newcome, of Louisville, and the most reputable and legitimate railroad-man in the country. He is understood to be the chief stockholder in the Southern Railroad Association, of which he is President, and which now is the owner of the trunk-line. In the Texas & Pacific Railroad, M'Comb is also a large stockholder, and Trustee of the Union Pacific; while meantime his regular leather business goes on at Wilmington, as in the days when, according to Brooks, he came from its streets and alleys. Brooks came from the John B. Alleys of New England, which lead to destruction.

SLANDER TOO LATE.

Such were the relations which led Colonel M'Comb into the Union Pacific Railroad, and the tone of the letters addressed to him by Oakes Ames sufficiently disproves the assumption that he was formerly regarded with disfavor. His type of face and mind is not such as to inspire distrust; but, if any of the horny-handed boss-jobbers around Lynn or Taunton thought to crow over the bland and genial man from Delaware, they made a mistake. They took a great parcel of Credit Mobilier stock to distribute amongst the people of influence, pretending that it was for the common defence and to promote the general welfare. M'Comb suspected that it was really confiscated by Ames, Alley & Co., and he demanded that James A. Bayard and some of his friends be equally considered. But it came to pass that, even in the whipping-post State, no public man would take a bribe, and Mr. Bayard refused the stock in a letter which New England might now be glad to receive from some of the most honored of her bedraggled public men.

NEMESIS.

M'Comb, pushing his inquiries, compelled Ames to account for some of this stock,—about one-third of the whole. A suit developed to compel the Alley party to redistribute the said stock and dividends, particularly after Ames had refused to give M'Comb $25,000 worth of Credit Mobilier for which he had paid.

As this suit progressed, and M'Comb's attorneys became advised of the admissions, by letters from Oakes Ames, as to "placing" the stock, they demanded that the letters be put in as evidence. M'Comb endeavored to save the reputations of these Congressmen, and made this personal proposition to Ames:

CHIVALRY.

"Here are these letters! Neither of us wants to expose your friends. Give me your promise in writing that, if I win this case, you will give me no further trouble, but will settle it without any more litigation, and I will return you these originals, and enter into agreement to keep no copies."

It was this most honorable proposition which led Brooks, Ames, and Alley to dub M'Comb's "a blackmailing suit." Ames replied:

THE HOG.

"I don't care whether you put the letters in as evidence or not. Everybody knows that Congressmen are bribed, and that everybody does it."

THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

After these letters became evidence, it was inevitable that they should appear in print. After a long and most awkward silence, suspicious denials appeared from Ames and other parties. Ames argued that he had never sold or presented a share of stock to any member of Congress,—a piece of unblushing falsehood, as he has himself shown under oath. The denials of the others were made under a mistaken idea that the thing would blow over after the political campaign, and that meantime it would pass as mere vituperation of the canvass. The names of Grant and Wilson, it was thought, would prove all-protecting:

> Ulysses! name that charms our fears,
> That bids our sorrows cease;
> 'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
> 'Tis life, and health, and peace!

FUMIGATE.

After the election was done and Congress met, the word *Mobilier* was raised again, and the quickened consciences of some of the members showed in their troubled talk, and walk, and countenances. A Democrat was in the case, and the Committee met with closed doors. The news leaked through the cracks and keyholes. A savage speech was made by James Brooks on the floor contemporaneously with a screed of evidence from Oakes Ames under oath in the darkened Committee-room, only whetted the public interest. A cry arose for "Open doors! Less whitewash and more fumigation!"

Then the sick men who groped their way about the Capital City would have been the pitied of men and angels but for that speech of Brooks against the Government witness, which had closed the gates of mercy. The fatal truth, half told, came forth at last from the lips of Oakes Ames. That shovel-iron statue spoke like the sire of Fredolin cursing his posterity. And, as the negro orator remarks, from under the table: "Where are we now?" GATH.

IMMIGRANTS' HOME AT LINCOLN, NEB.

IMMIGRANTS' HOME, LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In one of your recent issues, I see an allusion to this establishment, and a statement that "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has inaugurated a movement for a reform of the abuses suffered by immigrants at the hands of land-sharks," &c. It is, therefore, that I send you some account of this institution.

It is a building 100 feet by 24, at the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Station, and in its yard, and provided by that Company for the gratuitous accommodation of strangers. Besides a spacious day-room for storing immigrants' baggage, as well as sitting and eating, there are ten chambers, in which that number of immigrant families may spread their beds and lodge each in privacy. There is a kitchen, with all conveniences for them to cook and wash. There are separate bathing rooms for males and for females. The only charge ever made is the cost of fuel used.

During the first year of its operations, which closed on the last day of last June, 636 persons here found refuge and rest. Of this number, there were 365 adults, namely: 254 males and 111 females. The remainder, 271, were children.

One hundred and fifty-four took up homesteads on Government land, leaving families at the Home while they hunted up locations, and returned to file their claims in the United States Land Office here.

Over 150 obtained work, either in Lincoln or west of it. One old man lately came from Scotland, with three daughters and their new husbands,—all very poor. The wives, as "hired girls," at once earned $3 and $4 a week, with board, in good Lincoln families. The husbands and their father-in-law soon obtained, each of them, a homestead farther west, and built sod-houses on their $14 farms. By working for neighbors, they got a few acres of prairie broken, and put in sod-corn. Their united earnings will soon pay for all the tools, teams, and wagons necessary to open a farm. Then their crops will command better houses than pioneers at first put up with.

Thus, working no harder, and faring no worse than they always did in the Old Country, they will live henceforth lords of a square mile of as good land as any in Scotland. Emigration opens to them a new earth, if not a new heaven, for at home they had not one chance in a million of ever owning a single acre.

But the most remarkable guest the Immigrants' House ever had was Nils Nysten, a Swede, 60 years old, who had walked 327 miles, from Mount Pleasant, in Iowa, on his way to find a Nebraska homestead. He took this journey on foot, because he had only money enough to pay the homestead fee in the United States Land Office. His food on the way, he either worked for or begged. JOHN PROST,
Keeper of Immigrants' House.

WORLD'S FAIR AT VIENNA.

An impression has gone abroad that the patent laws of the Austrian Empire are unfavorable to foreign inventors, as not giving them sufficient protection. This impression, erroneous as it undoubtedly is, might prevent many Western manufacturers and inventors from being represented at the World's Fair, and therefore the following letter, received by the Chicago Curtain Fixture Company from the United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, will be of interest to the public:

OFFICE U. S. COM'R. TO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

Chicago Curtain Fixture Company:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. The Austrian Patent Law is substantially the same as the French, only it requires the obtainer of a patent to manufacture the patented article in the Austrian domains within one year from the date of the patent. In view of the Exhibition, the Austrian Parliament has passed a law granting to exhibitors a certificate of protection, equal to a full patent, for the entire time of the Exposition and for two months longer.

Baron Schwarz, the General Manager of the Exhibition, writes in regard to this as follows:

> A law has been passed by both Houses of the Reichsrath, granting, without any fees whatever having to be paid for them, protection certificates to such exhibitors as may apply for them, and which, I think, fully answers the circumstances of the case.
>
> As the inventor exhibiting a new invention has, therefore, gratis protection during the Exhibition, and as he can, after the Exhibition, take a patent, which costs 21 florins ($10) per annum, you can see that these trifling expenses could not be an objection for an inventor to take part in the Exhibition.
>
> The inventor, by this fact, also has two years before he must work his patent, and he can easily get one or two years more; so that an exhibitor who wishes to protect the goods he exhibits against imitation, can enjoy this protection three or four years before working out his patent in Austria.

England has thoroughly investigated this matter, and has become convinced that the protection is complete. It is said upon good authority that all the clamor about this originates with a ring of patent brokers, who are opposed to having inventors come in direct contact with purchasers, or get their patents without paying fees to them.

Hoping that you will not allow any such reason to discourage you, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. MAYER,
United States Commissioner, etc.

WATAGA COAL.

WATAGA, Ill., Jan. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is nothing essentially different in this village from others of its size on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, excepting its being the most important—and, in fact, the only—shipping point for coal in Knox County, which is one of the most populous counties in the State. The Lathrop Mining Company have recently sunk a shaft 85 feet deep, at the bottom of which they find the same vein of coal that has for the last fifteen years been worked by drifting into the hills adjoining town. This vein is four feet thick, and is reckoned by the State Geologist to be the best in the State,—extending north through Henry and Rock Island, and east into Stark and Bureau Counties. The shaft of the Lathrop Company is about half a mile from town, close by the railroad track, on S. G. Dean's land. It is seven by fourteen feet in the clear, and the Company are going to put in an engine to hoist the coal with. The dumps will be made high enough so as to unload on board the cars, as the railroad company are going to put in a side-track. The Lathrop Company have a lease on the coal from Mr. Dean at half a cent per bushel, and the Company are at all the expense. J. M. Holyoke, Peter Dolan, R. M. Campbell, Ralph Thompson, S. G. Harkness, John Russell, John Parkinson, and John Taylor are all mining coal for the trade. James Frame, of Burlington, Iowa, has a lease on V. Nation's bank; most of his coal he ships, also buying largely from other banks to ship, besides what is sold in the country and wagoned to Galesburg, which is nine miles from here. Eighty to 100 car-loads are shipped every month. For blacksmithing, the Wataga coal is the best to be had in this part of the country, and is used more extensively, perhaps, than any other throughout the greater portion of Iowa. Brown's Corn-Planter Works, at Galesburg, and the Galesburg Gas Company mostly use the coal.

There is more corn cribbed here at the present time than there has been at any previous time in the last ten years. Twenty-two cents is the price paid. Q.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Snow on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The New System of Snow Protection, and What Has Led to It.

OMAHA, Jan. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the summer of 1871 the writer spent several weeks on the Union Pacific Road, stopping a day or two, and, in a few instances, several days, at the more interesting localities. On the mountain division, the most striking among the improvements then in progress related to a system by which it was expected that the numerous snow-sheds erected during the construction of the road would be almost wholly dispensed with. The management already appreciated the snow problem, and were dealing with it vigorously, and in such manner as the observations of the pioneers for many years, and their own experience since the opening of the road, suggested as the most adequate. In March, 1869, during the construction of this portion of the road, and before its equipment was adequate even to known emergencies, the line was blockaded for twenty-eight days; and the sheds and fences erected during the season following were fully expected to preclude the possibility of any serious blockade in the future.

THE SYSTEM FIRST ADOPTED.

The result, during the winter of 1869-'70, was entirely satisfactory, the only delay occasioned by the snow being one of twelve hours. Meanwhile, the general course of the snow-storms and wind-currents continued to be noted, and all tended to verify the rule that "winter in earnest" was not to be looked for before February or March; also, that winter winds and storms came invariably from one general direction. These conclusions were, however, rudely disproved by the great storm—or, rather, series of storms—of the winter of 1871-'72. It exceeded in severity all storms previously known; it came two or three months earlier, and its direction was exactly opposite to that which had already obtained, and against storms from which adequate protection had, it was supposed, been provided. The conclusion had been arrived at that snow-fences were superior to sheds, and during the working season of 1871 forty miles of fence had been put up. Arrangements had also been made, and work was in progress, looking to the substitution of fences for sheds along the entire division, except at the two summit stations. In place of the sheds, cuts were to be excavated, and those already existing were to be enlarged to a width of about sixty feet; and these were to be planked, on the storm-side, with a system of parallel lines of fence that should form a perfect barrier against the snow. On several of these cuts, excavation was in progress at the date of our visit; and a single specimen will serve to illustrate the difficulty and cost of the work. On June 16, 1871, work began on a cut 300 feet in length, and on Sept. 11 it was enlarged from its original width of 20 feet to a uniform width of 55 feet, and to an average depth of 12 feet. During the month of August, 2,000 car loads had been taken out; and of this more than one-half had been blasted from the rocky side of the cut. There were employed on this work twenty men, and the expense amounted to $3,000 per month. It was by work such as this—slow, difficult, and costly—that it was hoped to dispense with snow-sheds at all the cuts except those at the two great summits of range over which the road passed.

LAST WINTER'S BLOCKADE.

The Assistant Superintendent of the road, a man thoroughly qualified by energy, endurance, and knowledge of the physical characteristics of the road, for the emergency which lay before him, had started, Dec. 18, 1871, on a stated tour of inspection. He encountered the great storm at Hillsdale, but succeeded in pushing through to Laramie, opening the road to that place. Before a single train, however, could run over this portion of the road, the storm was renewed with unexampled fierceness, and finally became continuous from Cheyenne to Rawlins, 200 miles. It thus kept on without intermission until Jan. 2, 1872. During this whole period, night and day, as well as in a still later severe storm, there was an incessant "battle of the giants" all along the line. Here were drifts, thirty feet deep, packing full the heaviest cuts, as fast as the largest force that could work dug and plowed it out; there, the snow covered the low bed for miles, in a solid mass, which had to be cut transversely with trenches eight feet apart, so that the snow-plows could remove it block by block. The packing of the snow was its most extraordinary feature. It had neither been frozen into an icy mass, nor become mixed with sand, as stories in vogue represented. It had fallen, not in "flakes," but in crystals, minute-like atoms; and these, cold and dry, sunk into a mass like that of the finest white sand on the beach. Blocks of it were taken to Laramie and weighed by Dr. Lotham, and it was found that this *dry* snow was two-thirds the weight of solid ice. The density of the mass is strikingly seen in the fact that frequently in pushing through the snow the locomotive left the rails and ran up upon the bed covering the track. It was this fine snow filling the air like a frosty fog, but falling in no great volume, which,—carried freely by the wind to any distance,—on encountering some object at length accumulated in sufficient quantities to engulf it. Again and again the snow-plow was forced through; the snow still drifted over the track to the higher level of the second bank; and this third and deeper drift was plowed through—the result being a snow-cut 15 feet in depth, and 450 feet in length. Let me illustrate a still more striking occurrence. On the side from which the storm came were three lines of snow-fence seven feet high—the first, 125 feet from the road, and the other with the same interval between. The car represented as on the main track was a portion of the train standing on a side track. The sweeping snow, arrested by the outside fence, drifted up to its top, and was then swept over, filling the space between the fence and sloping down to the road-bed. There, on the hard surface of this bank, a second fence was erected over the outside one. Against this the wind piled the snow to the top, and then swept it over, as before, forming a sloping bed from the higher level, and extending across the track. A third fence was then erected above the other two, and over the top of this, twenty-one feet above the ground, the snow again swept, and formed a bed of the same slope extending far beyond the road on the other side, and completely covering the cars standing on the side-track. The practical results of these experiences are seen in the system which the management have entered upon the past summer, on a large and expensive sale, and with a confidence in its adequacy that the winter's record, so *far*, has fully justified.

THE NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Observation along the extended portions on which the bed lay, from a few inches to three feet above the natural surface, showed the latter height to be the minimum requisite to give sufficient freedom and space for the wind to keep the bed clear of the snow. As respects the cuts, the slope which the snow took in the above instances—7 in 125—was naturally suggested as the proper one for the sides of the excavation. The true protection, then, lay: First, in raising the track, both on the open surface and in the cuts, to a height of at least three feet; secondly, in widening the cuts at the bottom sufficiently to give freedom and space to the snow, on either hand, and sloping the sides 7 in 125. For cuts of moderate depth, this plan has been found to answer without the use of sheds: in the case of deep cuts, however, the widening and sloping of which would be very expensive, snow-sheds have been retained or supplied. Both Superintendent Sickels and Assistant Superintendent Clark accordingly became convinced, while "at the front" last winter, that at least two-thirds of the blockaded district could be effectually protected by simply raising the track; but, as ordinarily done, this was a work of far too great magnitude to accomplish in a single season; still the necessity was urgent that the entire line be made secure against the uncertain emergencies of the present winter. A system was devised which should be far more expeditious than that of teams and manual labor. The locomotive was utilized, to draw both plows and scrapers, constructed on the following simple plan: A massive beam, extending across the bed from ditch to ditch, was fitted with two heavy plows on each end; and this "gang-plow," attached to a locomotive, was drawn at a maximum rate of two miles per hour; the locomotive scraper followed, excavating the furrows thus made on both sides, and throwing the dirt up against the bed. Each set of these equipments was equal to a force of 200 men; and by this means an aggregate of about 100 miles of the bed of the snow-region across and beyond Laramie Plains was raised from three to seven feet. Cuts were also widened—largely by the use of the steam-shovel, operated by the locomotive—where their great depth did not preclude widening. The outlines of the old and enlarged cuts will be easily seen. To protect the deep cuts, where fencing was deemed inadequate, miles of new and substantial sheds have been built on a plan fully obviating the defects of the old fences; and the latter have been thoroughly repaired, lengthened, or rebuilt of better material. On this work exclusively, a force of 300 men was employed during the entire season. To the snow-fences, additions amounting to sixty-five miles of the road have been made; and in many places, and for considerable distances, the fences have been placed in parallels several lines deep. The heavy work of last winter materially damaged the track at many points; and in all such cases new iron has been laid, and the track of the entire mountain division has been put into better condition than ever before. At the shops of the road, the already large equipment of snow-plows has been increased and greatly improved. Seventeen plows have been remodelled, and four mammoth ones constructed, weighing from 35 to 50 tons, and costing an average of $3,000 each.

FUEL AND WATER.

One of the most serious difficulties encountered last winter lay in obtaining an adequate supply of coal for extra consumption in clearing track over so great an extent of blockaded road. To meet any similar emergency in future, the storage capacity in that district has been increased 50 per cent, by the erection of eleven large coal-houses, which are kept constantly filled, ready for siege. In this connection, mention may be made of the arrangements for good water supply. During the construction of the road, and in its operation to a recent date, water had to be hauled from Green River, for all the uses of the road as far west as Rawlins, 142 miles. A system of artesian wells is in progress, with the most satisfactory results so far as completed. In the Bitter Creek Basin, four are in operation, from 500 to 1,200 feet in depth,—three carrying the water thirty feet and the other fifteen feet above the surface. The water obtained is pure and unfailing. The system is being extended east and west of this locality, to all points where the surface water is in any degree alkaline. Evidently this water supply is a *sine qua non* to the efficient operation of the road in the winter.

THE RESULTS.

So far this winter, not a train has been delayed on the Union Pacific Road by snow, and there cannot possibly be greater liability to delay on this line, with the apparatus, offensive and defensive above described, than there is on roads in the same latitude East. Indeed, as the event has so far proved, not nearly so great liability; for, on our roads, subject to greater occasional snow-fall, the providing of such extensive and costly works would be well-nigh impracticable. In every direction we have had delayed trains; and, on many roads in the Northeast and Northwest, trains have been blockaded, and operations in not a few instances wholly suspended. Yet this is regarded merely as one of the probable incidents of winter operation in the North. This fact suggests the injustice of the outcry against not only the management of the Union Pacific Road, but against the road itself; which was raised last winter, and has been kept up ever since, and the echoes of which have even been heard in our city. It is well for Chicago to exercise all reasonable justice, not to say charity and forbearance, toward an enterprise which has placed her in the very pathway of the world's commerce. Of the managers of such an enterprise she can—in its interest as well as her own—ask every facility and every safeguard requisite to regular and ready operation; but it is only fair, as it is prudent, that she go not out of the way to encourage competing enterprises projected for the benefit of rival cities, on any ground less serious than that of the demonstrated impracticability of the effective winter operation of her great Pacific thoroughfare. Had the storm of '71-2 occurred during the first winter of the operation, violence and duration would have simply been accepted as so many known contingencies to be provided for. But as it was not known, nor even conceived that such difficulties were ever to be encountered, the railway management could be expected to do no better than those who so harshly judged it; be "wise after the fact." *Wise* after the fact they have assuredly proved themselves,—as the results, so far, of their liberal, energetic, and well-directed efforts satisfactorily attest. D. C. BROOKS.

RELIEF OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see by your columns that it is proposed to pass an act giving any Circuit Judge in this State the power, upon request, to hold one of the Branch Courts of the Supreme Court. Affairs in that Court need relief, but the provisions of the Constitution, and its restraints upon legislative action, must not be overlooked, or we may make a bad matter worse. The Constitution, Article VI., Section 32, says that "All officers provided for in this article shall reside in the Circuit for which they may be elected;" and, referring to the State, except Cook County, section 13 provides that "One Judge shall be elected *for* each of said Circuits by the electors thereof." Now, it seems to me that the Legislature might just as well send a Sheriff elected *for* the County of Will to do the duties of Sheriff in Cook County, as to send, or authorize a Court to send or call, a Judge elected *for* the Circuit of which Will County is a part, to perform the duties of Judge in Cook County. When the Judge leaves the Circuit for which he was elected, the judicial ermine falls from his shoulders, and he becomes a mere private citizen, just as effectually as a Sheriff ceases to be Sheriff when he leaves the county for which he was elected.

The practice has been, and the law is in the statute book (Revised Statutes of 1845, Chapter 29, Section 41, page 162, Gross' Statutes) authorizing this interchange by Judges. And, if it were now constitutional, no further change is necessary. But, referring to the Constitution of 1818, under which that law was passed, Article IV., Section 4 (Gross' Statutes, page 25), it will be seen that there could be no doubt about the right to do so. That article provides for the *appointment* by the Governor of Judges in general terms, without limitation upon their residence, or saying that they are *for* a particular Circuit.

But possibly a remedy may be found elsewhere. It will be seen that Section 1 of Article VI. provides for "such Courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns," and does not limit the jurisdiction nor the number of the Judges of such Courts. If this is so, then it would be competent to create a City Court for Chicago, or for cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants, with ample powers and sufficient Judges to aid us in the present crowded state of litigation, without resorting to the doubtful legislation proposed. W. T. B.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1873.

HINTS FOR EVANSTONIANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is often remarked that people, who at home are polite and courteous, when thrown among strangers on railroad trains, and at hotels, suddenly manifest a selfishness and lack of culture that is most disgusting. Why the inhabitants of the suburban towns on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern should thus throw off the mask in making their short daily trips it is hard to understand; but it is none the less true. Ladies are sometimes so indifferent as to occupy two seats with the results of their day's shopping, and gentlemen may cough and throw out hints, but, alas, in vain. But the most *ungentlemanly* thing of all can be seen any night as the cars are filling at the Chicago depot. Every gentleman who enters takes a vacant seat and almost invariably the end, until you cannot find a seat but with one man in it. A party of ladies may enter and the rule is that they have to seat themselves with the men-strangers or emigrate towards the smoking-car.

It is natural that men should love the society of women, but we cannot approve of this manner of securing it. A little more thoughtfulness on the part of these regular travellers of both sexes, and the remembrance of the fact that it is not necessary always to ride in the last car, would go far to cultivate the amenities of life and smooth the asperities of railroad travel. EVANSTON.

Governor Dix's health excites some apprehension among his friends.

TURNER HALL.

The New Building Inspected by Members of the Press.

Description of the Finest Turner Hall in the Country.

The Concert Rooms, Gymnasium, Club Room, Etc., Etc.

Yesterday morning the representatives of the press were invited to inspect and report upon the progress of the work in rebuilding Turner Hall, on North Clark street. The reporters were invited to lunch with the Press Committee, and were entertained in a manner suitable to the occasion. In fact, the lunch served to them was on a par with any similar entertainment ever offered to the representatives of the press by the Germans in this city, and that is, perhaps, saying the very least that could be said of it. That they stinted nothing in entertaining their guests may be supposed by every one familiar with the customs of the hospitable gentlemen to whom was entrusted the care of the reporters.

After refreshing themselves in a most sumptuous manner, the reporters visited and inspected the various details of the new Turner Hall, and the result of their observations is most flattering testimony in behalf of the intelligence and tireless zeal of the Building Committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

It will be remembered that Turner Hall was burned to the ground in the great fire, and the majority of the members of the Chicago Turngemeinde scattered to the four winds of heaven. This was a circumstance, however, which the members regarded as merely secondary, the primary consideration being the immediate resurrection of their building upon a scale of magnificence commensurate with the future of the city. Stock was issued and purchased by some of the most distinguished and substantial citizens of Chicago, and plans were drawn for the erection, upon the old site, of a building which should contain all the various departments of the Turner Society, and a few rooms which should yield a proper rental.

On July 16, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, in the presence of the architects, Messrs. Bauer & Loebnitz, and a large concourse of citizens. This was the first step. Since then the Building Committee have pressed forward the work, until to-day the building is nearly completed, and the Society has a place for its Sunday concerts as well as for the various purposes for which the building is needed.

To describe the structure minutely would be rather a difficult task, inasmuch as the plans are rather complicated. It consists, actually, of two distinct buildings, connected by means of a third, and a description is therefore a work of more than ordinary intricacy.

The main building fronts on Clark street, upon the old site, 101x80 feet, is four stories and basement in height, the front of plain stone workmanship. The rear building is of brick, 275x126 feet, and the third or intermediate section of the building is 25x80 feet. The last-named section serves the purposes of a stairway and ante-rooms, connecting the two main portions of the hall, and is well lighted and finished.

To describe the building, as before stated, is a work of great difficulty, but an idea of the arrangement may be gathered from the following:

The basement of the building is divided into three sections. The most northerly contains a billiard hall, well lighted, lofty, and spacious. The apartment adjoining is a beer hall, also blessed with plenty of light and air. The third division is divided up into various apartments. A doorway leads from this portion of the building into the rear, and opens upon the gymnasium. Here are fitted up the various apparatus for the development of the muscle of the rising generation. Parallel bars, rings, horizontal bars, ladders, poles, swinging poles, stationary ladders, swinging ladders, horses, and the other mechanical contrivances of a first-class gymnasium, are arranged here with consummate skill. Every new method has been introduced into this gymnasium, and if there is any one in the country superior to that in Turner Hall, it must indeed be a magnificent affair. In details it is perfect. The stirrups, for instance, swing upon a pulley, and can be raised or lowered to suit the stature of the athlete. The horizontal bars are raised and lowered by a new patent, and need not be displaced. The ropes and other apparatus are firmly fixed in the iron beams that span the gymnasium, and are as stoutly arranged as the pyramids. In fact, scarcely anything is wanting to make this the most perfect gymnasium in the country.

Making one's way upstairs through the junction or middle section of the building, one is confronted by the main entrance to the hall, a rich and commodious staircase, under which are two ticket-offices. Here are arranged various rooms necessary to the Society. Leading to the gallery of the gymnasium is a modest doorway, which is quite adequate for its uses. Going upstairs to the second floor, one is confronted with two large doors, leading into the concert-room, and one private door, on a line with the others, opening into the ladies' dressing-room. On either side of the stairway is a suite of rooms which the Society have determined to rent for club purposes, such as singing societies. Fronting on Clark street is a magnificent circular window, which lights up the whole of this floor and ornaments the building. This window fronts upon a porch, from which, in time of need, speeches, political and otherwise, are to be delivered. On the third floor of the main building are the rooms devoted to the Society. There are the library and reading-room, the card-room, and the room devoted to the ladies and gentlemen of the Society, a sort of general parlor, "for talking and flirting," as one of the gentlemen suggested. On the same floor are the wash-rooms, closets, and similar apartments for the use of the Society.

On the fourth floor, from which a beautiful view of the lake may be obtained, are the rooms devoted to the uses of the various Masonic Societies, lodges, and meeting rooms. They are arranged similarly to those of the Society, having a library room in common, fronting to the east, as well as ladies' retiring rooms, fitted up with all modern contrivances for the happiness and comfort of the sex.

Going down stairs, once more, and entering by one of the two doors mentioned above, we find oneself in the concert hall, a room which has no parallel in the city for the purposes for which it is designed. Its entire length is 126 feet, its width 75 feet. The stage is 28 feet in depth. The main floor is capable of seating between two and three thousand people, and the gallery 1,000 at the lowest estimate. There are three tiers of seats in the gallery on either side, and eight tiers in the rear, so that between three and four thousand persons can, on a stretch, be accommodated in the concert hall. There are to be 350 lights in this magnificent room, 202 from the central chandelier, which is similar to that in Aiken's Theatre, and 150 arranged through the hall. Leading from the main hall are retiring-rooms for private parties, arranged in the best possible style. There are two doors leading from the auditorium to the stage for the benefit of the orchestra, though these are not needed. A door connects the stage with the main entrance, for the accommodation of the performers on the stage. Beneath the stage are dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, divided by a room designed to contain the chairs and tables, in case it should be thought necessary to empty the main floor of the auditorium.

Flush with the gallery of the gymnasium is the dining room of the Society, a spacious apartment richly fitted up for the convenience of the members. Beneath it is the kitchen, and apart from it the carving room, conveniently attached to it.

This is a mere outline of the building, which is arranged in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon the architects, Messrs. Bauer & Loebnitz, as well as upon the gentlemen who have acted as the Building Committee of the Society. They deserve especial mention for their untiring efforts. Their names are as follows: Jacob Boser, President of the Society; Frank Schweinfurth, Treasurer of the Society; Lawrence Mather, Financial Secretary; Carl Meyer, Corresponding Secretary; Peter Hand, A. George, Francis Lechner, and John C. Miller.

These gentlemen are deserving of the highest commendation for the way in which they have pushed forward their work. The total cost of the building is $125,000, of which $66,000 has already been paid, and $15,000 is due from stockholders. The affairs of the institution have been conducted upon the most liberal scale, and the Society is on a most promising basis.

The design of the Society is to make their hall not only a German institution, but a public one. They have subscribed their money, and have given their time and attention. Their aim is to educate all who come among them. They do not desire to be exclusive, but wish to do all they can for the benefit of society at large.

The opening exercises of the hall will be upon a scale similar to that upon which the Germans of Chicago do everything. On Saturday evening the gymnasium will be opened to the Society with a brilliant performance. On Sunday afternoon the keys of the hall will be formally surrendered to the Turngemeinde by the Secretary of the Building Committee, Mr. Meyer, and will be taken by the President of the Society, Mr. Boser, after which a speech will be delivered in German, and an oration in English by Mr. Washington Hesing. In the evening there will be a concert by the Mænnerchor of the Society. On Monday evening there will be a grand ball, given by the members of the Society. The particulars will be found in the programme to be given in THE TRIBUNE to-morrow and Sunday.

THE STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Appalling Rumors—Settlers Swept Away in Battalions—Hundreds of Cattle and Horses Lost.

From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 14.

As intimated in the *Press* immediately after the subsidence of the terrible storm of last week, the record of the disasters to life and property resulting therefrom is thoroughly sickening to contemplate. While every section of the State contributes a portion of the harrowing details, the entire western frontier of Minnesota sends up a return of dead, missing, and maimed, which seems more like the carnage of battle than the result of any erratic and wonderful commotion of the elements. The accounts agree in representing the storm as travelling with remarkable velocity, and enveloping those caught in its deadly meshes, almost before they could turn their steps homeward. To illustrate the power of the wind in exposed localities the statement is made that sleighs were overturned and men prostrated as though they were nothing more than straws in the path of the gale. The destruction of life is greatly attributable to the suddenness of its appearance and its tremendous motion—the degree of cold not being as great as in many preceding it, but which have not made a tithe of the awful havoc. There is little room to doubt that the major portion of the list of casualties and deaths was completed in all its saddening chapters, between 4 o'clock on that fatal Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and as but few could be so fool-hardy as to venture on journeys while it was raging, it is reasonable to suppose that the death and suffering are confined to those surprised by it while at a distance from home.

A few well-authenticated cases of freezing occurred near St. Peter, and mention has already been made of them. Gentlemen who returned here yesterday state that it is yet impossible to make anything like a correct estimate of those who have perished or become disabled. Narrow escapes from death and permanent injury are too numerous for more than a general reference, and it is feared that hundreds of cattle and horses have been destroyed throughout the line of frontier settlements extending from the Red River of the North to the Missouri.

Mr. Drake, in charge of the telegraph office at Mankato, stated, on Sunday, that the astounding total of thirty-four persons had been returned as frozen to death in the settlements along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City alone, during the prevalence of the storm, while a number of additional are reported missing whose fates are unknown.

New Ulm reports present a scene which cannot be adequately pictured. A man who left Nicollet for New Ulm at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon was found frozen dead in his sleigh.

Another man was found frozen, standing by his barn door, near Ulm.

Two more are reported to have been found dead. Another is supposed to be lost. His team came home without him. It is feared that many more fatal cases will be reported, as there were over a hundred teams in New Ulm that started out in various directions for home, as the storm came on.

A school boy at New Ulm left school about 3 o'clock Tuesday, and on Friday afternoon the body of the poor lad was found on the wind-beaten prairies, eight miles from his sorrowing home. Another man was found dead on the railroad track between St. Peter and New Ulm.

A number of cases of freezing have been reported on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Road—some of them in telegraphic despatches, and others by private individuals. Many of these are undoubtedly exaggerated, but bare facts are enough to horrify and appal. The storm in the vicinity of Litchfield is thus described in the last issue of the *Ledger*:

"About noon the rain changed to snow, but the air was still warm and damp, with the wind in the south. About 3 o'clock the wind changed to the north. In less than twenty minutes it changed from warm spring weather to the worst wintry storm we ever witnessed.

"The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the snow filled the air so that a person could not see more than twenty feet.

"The morning being so pleasant many farmers were in town, and many of them started for home before the storm came up, and doubtless suffered, many perhaps being frozen, for it seemed as though it were impossible for a man to be out in the storm for half an hour without freezing to death. Those who were in town when the storm had set in remained, there being a dozen or fifteen Scandinavians, who slept in Heard's store, besides many who stopped at the hotels and other places in the village."

Arrangements have been made for special despatches from all portions of the State, and it is hoped that such information will be received as to justify the present expectation that the loss of life has not been as great as current rumors indicate it to be.

Enough is known, however, to establish the character of the late hurricane of snow, as the most terrible and disastrous which has ever swept over the Northwest since its first settlement.

Among the cases reported last evening by gentlemen arriving from the interior of the State, are the following: Mr. W. G. Clarke, travelling salesman for P. F. McQuillan, weathered the storm at a station near Alexandria, and pronounces it as furious beyond description. Between Alexandria and Fergus Falls, eight persons are reported frozen. Cattle have been found dead or buried in drifts, whose owners are still missing. One woman living near Alexandria remained two nights and one day in a sleigh and was found alive, but so terribly frozen that death is certain. Her husband and father, who started with her on Tuesday, were found dead near the spot where she was discovered.

A school teacher at Judson, Blue Earth County, Hugh Jones—and he deserves the record—refused to permit his scholars to leave the school house, and kept them there forty-eight hours, in safety and comfort—procuring feed and bed clothing from a neighbor named John J. Griffiths. This is a cheering example of good judgment, interest in the safety of the little ones under his charge, and courage to provide for their wants even at the risk of suffering and danger. There were from thirty to forty children in the school—and the number affords an indication of how much Mr. Jones had to do, to clothe, feed and warm them.

One man living near Judson left his horses in a piece of woods, and saved himself by remaining in a straw stack twenty-four hours. One horse was frozen.

A man driving a yoke of oxen from Lake Crystal to Butternut Valley, found partial safety in a stack, but the cattle were frozen.

A Strange Phenomenon.

From the Bates County (Mo.) Democrat, Dec. 9.

During the holidays we paid a visit to Crescent Hill, and, while there, saw something which, but for the undeniable testimony produced, we should be obliged to pronounce a deception. As it is, there is not the least possible doubt of there being any deception about it. The curiosity is nothing less than a ball of hair, somewhat larger than a man's double fist, which was taken, at a *post mortem* examination, from the body of Mrs. Montgomery, who died some months since. It was located entirely outside of the stomach and intestines, so that it had no connection with the food eaten, and hence must have been produced by some action of the system itself. Some of the hairs are three or four feet long, and were rolled up into a kind of tuft. It is the strangest sight we have ever beheld, and, we believe, is the eighth or ninth well-established case of the kind that has ever occurred. Dr. Dunn, together with the other physicians who were present at the post-mortem examination, is taking steps to have this case put on record, so as to be of benefit to the profession hereafter. The disease was of long standing—the patient had been afflicted for over twenty-five years, without having any suspicion of the nature of her ailment.

—The editor of a Wyandotte (Kansas) paper asks his subscribers to overlook the fact that he will "not be able to get out any paper this week," owing to the fact that he "momentarily expects a charming young lady, who is going to take him out sleigh-riding."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

First Annual Report of Superintendent Felton.

What an Earnest Man Has Accomplished.

Nearly Seven Thousand Prisoners Taken Care Of.

Upwards of Thirty Thousand Dollars Earned.

Interesting Remarks and Valuable Suggestions.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction, Charles E. Felton, completed yesterday his report of the workings of the institution for the past year, and submitted it to the Mayor, to be presented by him to the Council next Monday night. Subjoined is an abstract of the report, which is very interesting:

PRELIMINARY.

At the date of assuming the duties of Superintendent, Jan. 1, 1872, the system of management of the prison was that usually in vogue in jails of the State, the prisoners being confined in their cells, without employment, the city paying the Superintendent, in addition to a nominal salary, a *per diem* allowance for the dieting of each prisoner. The number of inmates was not large, and the policy of the authorities was to release, without rigid inquiry into the cause of imprisonment, with a view generally to a reduction of the number of inmates. This system of dieting prisoners being expensive, and other features still more objectionable, the Board directed such changes as were thought to be necessary, at least securing to the institution in its first year's history

REASONABLE AND PECUNIARY RESULTS,

and warranting the hope that, as a correctional institution, it may, at an early day, make claim. The kind of prisoners in confinement; the shortness of their imprisonment; their liability to be discharged at any hour by the payment of the balance of their fine, or otherwise; the location of the prison, remote from the city, and not accessible for handling material economically; without workshops; the grounds not enclosed—all contributed to render

THE TASK OF ORGANIZATION

at least an unpleasant one. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the city's finances after the fire, he was not inclined to press the construction of workshops until a more favorable day. Hence, his efforts were directed to the employment of his available labor at work connected with the institution, enclosing and improving the grounds, fitting up the prisons, establishing discipline among the inmates, and preparing for productive industries. Brick-making gave to the male prisoners, during the summer months, labor for which they were suited, and was productive of satisfactory results. Nearly all the females who were not required to work for the institution had been employed in the manufacture of horse-nets and screens, and in washing for the Police Department.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

There was an impression in the minds of those not familiar with prison management that the industries of an institution of this kind should pay its ordinary expenses; but there was very little competition for its labor when placed in the market, showing a want of confidence in its worth, or fear as to the ease of its management. The labor can be utilized at many kinds of mechanical industry, and its management is not subject to as great annoyances as are often experienced with free labor. Prisoners desire to be employed, and are apt in adapting their talent to any industry they may be placed at, and employers are in error in thinking otherwise. There was a larger average of intelligent labor in this than in many other city prisons where prisoners are employed, and the result of the year's experiences should give confidence in its productiveness, if proper employment was secured.

THE EARNINGS.

The total earnings and receipts for the year were $29,093.53, and the expenses $56,561.80. Among other receipts was $6,522 for balances due upon executions. There was a manifest injustice in the law which passed to the credit of the Police Department the money collected from this source. After prisoners passed out of the hands of the police authorities, they were brought to the House of Correction and cared for until their release by payment of balance due, yet this money, when collected, became the property of another fund. The cost of transportation of prisoners, and their care until release, should be an expense to that fund, if the amount received was not placed to the credit of the House of Correction. Prison labor had been used in the making of the improvements, and in filling and grading the grounds. No skilled labor from the city had as yet been required to perform any of the necessary work. The inmates were also engaged in the garden, at manufacturing shoes, clothing, and bedding for prison use.

HOW EMPLOYED.

The following table showed the number of days the prisoners had been employed during the year:

At productive industries	33,981
Washing for police stations	708
Non-productive industries	7,656
Cultivating grounds	1,261
Tailor and shoe shops	923
Engineer's department	1,398
Yard and barn	1,556
Prison hall—male	3,962
Prison hall—female	2,875
Sewing room	8,652
Laundry	2,480
Kitchen and bakery	2,544
Dining-room and house	1,331
Invalids and nurses	16,183
Sundays and holidays	20,991
In cells unemployed	40,846
Total	147,357

PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

In prison, Jan. 1, 1872: Males, 141; females, 95; total, 236. Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: Males, 4,945; females, 1,455; total, 640. Grand totals: Males, 5,086; females, 1,550.

Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: Males, 4,701; females, 1,424; total, 6,125. In prison Dec. 31, 1872: Males, 385; females, 126.

THE OFFENCES

for which the inmates were committed to the institution were: Breach of the peace, 3,679; intoxication, 1,926; vagrancy, 678; keeping or being inmate of disorderly or gambling house, 138; carrying concealed weapons, 16; violating other ordinances, 34; malicious mischief and vagrancy, 2; larceny, 89; burglary, 3; robbery, 2; assault and larceny, 1; other assaults, 15. Total, 6,636.

WHERE FROM.

Of the prisoners, 6,521 were received from the Police Courts, and 115 from the Criminal Court. They were released as follows: Paid fine to City Comptroller, 831; to House of Correction, 865; pardoned by Mayor, 455; by Governor, 9; supersedeas, 169; expiration of sentence, 3,834; death, 11; escaped, 11. There were 3,768 who claimed to be in on first commitment, and 2,868 admitted that they had been locked up before.

AGES OF PRISONERS.

Their ages were: Seven years, 3; eight, 3; nine, 9; ten, 4; eleven, 15; twelve, 48; thirteen, 45; fourteen, 73; fifteen, 82; sixteen, 141; seventeen, 205; eighteen, 214; nineteen, 188; twenty, 170; twenty-one, 180; twenty-two to twenty-five, 867; twenty-six to thirty, 1,208; thirty-one to thirty-five, 922; thirty-six to forty, 861; forty-one to fifty, 919; fifty-one to sixty, 341; sixty-one to seventy, 99; seventy-one to eighty, 29; eighty-one to ninety, 3.

CONDITION.

White, 6,417; colored, 219; married, 2,500; single, 4,136. Had father and mother living, 1,819; father only, 317; mother only, 1,017; without either, 3,283. Could read and write, 5,078; read only, 290; could do neither, 1,265.

NATIVITIES.

Their nativities were: United States, 2,615; Canada, 227; England, 383; Scotland, 168; Ireland, 2,380; Germany, 475; Norway, 146; Sweden, 128; New Brunswick, 12; New Foundland, 7; Wales, 2; France, 42; Spain, 5; Italy, 6; Holland, 12; Belgium, 3; Hungary, 1; Bohemia, 8; Denmark, 29; Switzerland, 18; Austria, 5; Russia, 7; Brazil, 1; Poland, 10; Corsica, 1; East India, 1.

THE OCCUPATIONS

of some were: Actors, 6; artists, 2; architects, 3; blacksmiths, 75; bookkeepers, 30; butchers, 67; carpenters, 278; clerks and salesmen, 96; cooks, 69; druggists, 7; engineers, 19; farmers, 41; laborers, 1,059; machinists, 59; masons, 183; merchant police, 2; music-teachers, 2; painters, 168; photographers, 1; physicians, 7; pork-packers, 6; printers, 65; sailors, 493; shoemakers, 96; soldiers, 10; speculators, 1; telegrapher, 1; teamsters, 212; no occupation, 905.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

was constructed with capacity for 280 male and 200 female prisoners. The number of the former now in confinement is 385. To use at mechanical industry, and at remunerative prices, the shortest sentenced inmates required the assistance of the labor of a large number of non-prison mechanics, or of long-time convicts. The former was seriously objectionable for disciplinary and moral reasons. A small number were received from the County Court, under extended sentences, and, were there appropriate accommodations, those from other counties in the State and the United States Courts might be received. They would not only assist materialy in working the city prisoners, but would afford a revenue for their care and labor. There were objections to the imprisonment of males and females in the same institution. The severity of discipline which may be maintained at a convict prison could not be obtained in a city prison like this. More prison room was needed, and it should be obtained by the erection of a prison exclusively for females upon some other portion of the grounds, and the present female department be appropriated to the use of male prisoners under long sentence.

INFANTILE PRISONERS.

A reference to the statement above would show that a large number of children, chiefly boys between the ages of 7 and 15 years, were sent to the institution. They were not deemed proper subjects for a Reform School, requiring merely disciplinary treatment. They should not be locked in cells, much less in the same prison with criminals, nor yet with the immoral or dissipated. Other provisions should be made for them,—either in a separate building, or the setting aside of a portion of the present structure for their use.

THE HOSPITAL.

Different hospital accommodations were required, the present rooms being inadequate. A chapel was also needed. The omission of religious services on Sunday during the year had been for the want of an appropriate room in which to hold them.

Reformatory influences should ever be present around a prisoner, and every effort should be made to reclaim the fallen or the criminal; still, without extended sentences and facilities for

EDUCATING AND IMPROVING THE MIND,

and with an organized force for so doing, little could be accomplished in converting into moral and God-fearing citizens those who, from the cradle to maturity, have lived in atmospheres of vice and crime. Few instances of reclamation may be found, perhaps. If society intended to reduce the number of criminals, the avenues from which criminals come must be stopped. The closing of one nursery of vice and the imprisonment of its keeper would do more to that end than the arrest of all its inmates. It was of little use to try reformatory influences upon the adult in prison, while little, if any, effort was made to control and educate the moral life of those more youthful, who were now receiving their first lessons in vice and crime in the places whence prisoners come.

IN CONCLUSION,

the Superintendent says it was not his wish to make extended observations, or ask for immediate appropriations for purposes which might not promise early pecuniary results, believing that the changes required could be accomplished without being written up; and that whatever was deemed for the best interests of the institution and the city would receive the earliest thought and approval of the Board.

PERSONAL.

General T. S. Hastings, of Kentucky, was at the Tremont yesterday.

S. C. Rose, Esq., and wife, of Kuikiang, China, are at the Tremont.

General William Duane Wilson, of DesMoines, Iowa, was at the Sherman yesterday.

General J. H. Howe, Secretary of the United States Commissioners to Texas, was at the Briggs yesterday.

T. E. Sickles, Esq., General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was at the Tremont yesterday.

F. E. Hinkley, Esq., President of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, returned from New York yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Hudson, Superintendent of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway, was in the city yesterday.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: James P. Root, Quincy; F. R. Hastings, Boston; O. F. Ayers, Detroit; M. J. Sanford, Texas; J. P. Smith, Bloomington.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: J. V. Blake, New York; J. M. Wales, Boston; A. S. Gould, Salt Lake City; C. L. Howe, Cincinnati; S. B. McClintock, Topeka; S. H. Thompson, Peoria; James G. Jenkins, Philadelphia; W. B. Herbert, Baltimore.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: Sat Clarke, Wisconsin; J. McCherry, Bill Douglas, New York; D. Wilson, DesMoines; A. M. Burnside, Indianapolis; S. Beymer, Pittsburgh; C. W. Goodlander, Fort Scott, Kansas.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: J. H. McCollough, LaCrosse; John W. Haney, Pittsburgh; M. W. Dowry, Plymouth; D. E. Hazelboom, Boston; W. H. Stickney, Cedar Falls; J. H. Rogers, Sycamour; F. D. Hughes, Jr., New York; Jeff. Darly Hennepin, Ill.; Edward E. Howe, Kewaunee, Ill.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: G. E. Garlock, New York; H. Warren, Boston; G. H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. H. Noble, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Herbert, Baltimore; C. H. Hudson, Dubuque; J. Joy, Detroit; E. H. Searle, North Platte, Neb.; J. W. Tust, Hannibal, Mo.; J. H. Wheeler, Council Bluffs.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Chauncy T. Bowen departed this life at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, a few days ago. Mrs. Bowen had been a guest of the Fifth Avenue for some time, whither she had gone in the hope that a change of scene and air would benefit her. The natural sorrow of her afflicted husband is augmented by the fact of his absence from her bedside at the moment of her death. He had been in almost constant attendance upon her, but, being called to Chicago on business, she sank and died during his absence. Mrs. Bowen was a lady of rare virtues, and her death will be mourned by a large circle of devoted and loving friends. Mr. Bowen is now bereft of the last remaining member of his family.

Charles Bowles, one of the banker brothers, is at Springfield, Mass., awaiting events.

Colonel James M. Woodward, formerly for many years editor of the New Haven (Conn.) *Journal and Courier*, died, the 11th, aged 46.

Lewis V. Bogy is his name, but Eastern papers have it Bazy, Bozy, Bagg, Bogg, etc. What is fame?

Connery, the managing editor of the New York *Herald*, is one of the best newspaper men in the United States, and also one of the least known.

R. Eaton, Superintendent of the Mechanical Department of the Grand Trunk Railway for many years, has resigned, and Herbert Wallace, of Montreal, has been appointed in his place.

The Rev. Artemas Bishop, who died at Honolulu, the 18th of December, was one of the ablest laborers connected with the Hawaiian Mission. He was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, Dec. 30, 1795.

The Shah of Persia wishes to make his European trip without ostentation, so he will take with him only three Princes of the blood, three Ministers of the first class, seven of the second, and thirty attendants.

Thomas Rice, Jr., of Newton, Mass., who died the 11th, was for several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and of the Governor's Council, a member of the paper manufacturing firm of Rice, Kendall & Co., and elder brother of Alexander H. Rice, ex-M. C., of Boston.

Miss Catharine Sinclair, formerly Mrs. Edwin Forrest, was not present at the funeral of her former husband, although the sensation report said differently. She was not in Philadelphia at the time, and those who have believed the fabrication of the veiled lady must make up their minds to give up the pretty idea. It is romantic, but it isn't true.

Colonel E. M. Yerger, former editor of the defunct Baltimore *Bulletin*, has brought suit against Frederick Raine, proprietor of the *German Correspondent*, for alleged damages of $100,000 for the destruction of the Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, drafts, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness, private papers, etc., which Yerger asserts were in his private desk, and which Raine became possessed of after purchasing at public sale the *Bulletin* office, fixtures, etc.

A REVIVAL.

The State Insurance Matter Again Brought to the Attention of the Public.

Resumption of the Examination of Witnesses.

Several Men Produced Who Sold Out at Ten Cents.

The Trust Company Must Bring Its Books Into Court.

The hearing of testimony in the State Insurance complication was resumed before Register Hibbard yesterday morning. The first witness called was

SAMUEL BAKER,

of the firm of Spalding & Merrick. He testified that the firm had a claim of $1,000 against the State Insurance Company, and sold it for 10 per cent on the dollar to Mr. Van Inwagen, Secretary of the Company. Van Inwagen said the Company wanted to buy the claims so as to save the charter of the Company. Witness understood that he was dealing with Van Inwagen as an officer of the Company. Van Inwagen's object in taking the assignment in blank of the policies was to expedite business. He had been assured that 10 per cent was all the Company could pay. McMullen did not say what he wanted the policy for.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR BROSS.

William Bross, sworn: He had known Joseph M. Barker for twenty years, and George W. McMullen for some time; both called on him, and McMullen wanted him to turn over his claim for 10 per cent, as the Company could not pay more. He believed their statements, and made the assignment.

TESTIMONY OF C. B. HEARTT.

C. B. Heartt, sworn: Am a member of the firm of Waite, Heartt & Dodge; we had a $2,000 policy in the State, on which there was a total loss; it was sold to the smallest of the McMullens; I met him on the sidewalk, and he wanted to know what I would take for the policy; I asked him what the Company could pay, and he said 10 cents on the dollar then, but if forced into bankruptcy, not as much—that 10 cents was all the Company could pay; that if it could pay more I should have it: I supposed McMullen was an officer of the Company, and acting for it.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HEMPSTED.

Edward Hempsted, sworn; I had three policies, aggregating $14,000, in the State, on which there was a total loss; I had made arrangements with Horace A. Hurlburt to see the Company; had some general conversation with Mr. VanInwagen at the time the proofs of loss were made, and disposed of my claims, under the policies, to Mr. Hurlburt.

Mr. Ayer objected to the conversation being stated, and the Register sustained the objection.

Witness continued: There was an arrangement by which I was entitled to something in addition to what I received at the time of the transfer; received at first 10 cents on the dollar, and then an additional 10 per cent from Mr. Moss, Mr. Hurlburt's brother-in-law; do not know where the second 10 per cent came from.

Q.—What was the arrangement between you and Mr. Hurlburt in reference to obtaining additional money on this claim?

The Register decided that Hurlburt's statements were not admissible.

Mr. Cooper took exception to the ruling.

TESTIMONY OF E. WOLF.

Emil Wolf, sworn: Am a merchant tailor; had a policy for $1,000 in the State Insurance Company; left it with J. N. Wetherell, on Madison street; McMullen came to my house and said I could not get more than from 5 to 7 per cent if the Company went into bankruptcy; he said when he paid me 10 per cent that he would pay more if he could get it.

TESTIMONY OF MR. VAN INWAGEN.

James Van Inwagen recalled: Was Secretary of the State Insurance Company before and after the fire; think I sent out a circular to the policy-holders, but am not certain.

Q.—When was the circular mailed?

Mr. Ayer objected to any testimony in reference to the circular.

The Register said if it could be shown that one of the circulars was received by a policy-holder, and he was thereby induced to make an assignment, the circular would be competent evidence.

Mr. Ayer asserted that such a state of facts could not be shown. No one had received a letter from Mr. Van Inwagen.

Mr. Cooper said Tr. Trude had testified that he received a circular.

Mr. Ayer intimated that Trude swore to a lie.

After Mr. Cooper had argued about ten minutes, endeavoring to establish the relevancy of the circular, Mr. Ayer withdrew his objection, and told Mr. Cooper he could ask any questions he wanted.

Witness continued: I am not the author of the circular; do not know who wrote it; I did not mail any of them; recollect that I burned a bundle of them; about one hundred were printed, I think; do not know Mr. Trude; might have had a conversation with him at the office of the Company.

THE CIRCULAR,

which is as follows, was offered in evidence:

To Policy-Holders of the State Insurance Company:

In consequence of the confessed inability of nearly every Illinois fire insurance company to pay in full their recent unparalleled losses, the Superintendent of Insurance for the State is calling upon the various local companies to inquire into their present condition. He has also intimated that his duty, under the law, will be to make an early application to the Courts for a Receiver to wind up their affairs. The present peculiar condition of public feeling seems likely to make such a duty imperative, notwithstanding the additional losses and delays it will entail. The history of such proceedings has not, even under the most favorable circumstances, resulted very satisfactorily for the losers under the policies of insurance. Believing it possible, by a plan for speedy settlement, to avoid lengthened delays, provided a general co-operation is obtained, I should be pleased to see you at the office within two or three days. Very respectfully yours,

J. VAN INWAGEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1871.

Witness continued: I purchased claims for J. B. Smith; could not give figures; was often asked what per cent the Company would pay; told inquirers invariably that not more than from 10 to 15 per cent on the dollar would be paid; never solicited persons to sell their claims; did not have in the office a list of persons who had agreed to sell their claims; there was a partial list of persons who wished to dispose of their claims; was authorized by C. M. Smith to buy claims for J. B. Smith; did not purchase them for the Company.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHNSON.

Robert A. Johnson, sworn: Was bookkeeper for the State Insurance Company; had a bank pass-book; the entries made in the cash-book were not based on information obtained from the ledger, but from other sources; the difference or variation would not be much; an entry of $101,000 was not made in the bank pass-book; did not meet C. M. Smith and ask him for information on which to base an entry; kept a small book in which was a list of securities; there was an entry in it of $250,000 in United States bonds invested prior to the fire.

Q.—By Mr. Ayers: I suppose there was a difference between the account of the bank and your books as to the amounts of deposits,—the balances at any given time. Have you any such knowledge as would enable you to state which books were correct and which incorrect?

A.—I have not; the books I kept were correct, so far as I know.

TESTIMONY OF MR. STAFFORD.

John F. Stafford, sworn: Had a policy for $4,000 in the State, on which there was a total loss; the claim was transferred to Mr. Van Inwagen, under the supposition that he was acting for the Company; he informed me that 10 per cent was all the Company could pay, and advised me to take that; did so, and received $400; subsequently, I had conversations with Van Inwagen in reference to what would be paid in the future.

Mr. Ayer objected to the testimony, and the Register decided it was inadmissable.

An objection to conversations with C. M. Smith was also sustained.

To Mr. Ayer, witness continued: I went to the office of the Company twice before the settlement was made; the conversation took place during the first visit; Van Inwagen said, from all the knowledge he had and could get, the Company would not be able to pay more than 10 cents on the dollar; I thought from what he said that he had full information as to the condition of the Company.

By Mr. Cooper. Q.—Had you known that this claim was to have been offset against the funds in the bank belonging to the Company, would you have parted with your policy? A.—No, sir.

This question and answer was ordered to be stricken out by the Register.

Q.—Had you known Mr. Van Inwagen was acting for a third party in the purchase of this claim, would you have sold it? A.—No, sir. I would have lost the whole amount rather than do that.

TESTIMONY OF E. P. HIMES.

E. P. Himes, sworn: Am a lumber and commission merchant; became acquainted with Van Inwagen since the fire; our firm, Goodrich & Himes, had a policy for $1,500 in the State; Van Inwagen told me that the Company could pay 10 cents on the dollar, and that he could not tell what the assets and liabilities were; I settled for 10 per cent; the receipt was made out in the form of an assignment, and I became suspicious; Van Inwagen told me that the Company's attorney had advised that they be made out in that way so as to better protect themselves in case of bankruptcy.

To Mr. Cooper: I asked Van Inwagen for the assets and liabilities, but he always declined to give them; I supposed I was settling with the Company; it looked reasonable, if the Company went into bankruptcy, that the policy-holders would not get as much as 10 per cent; think I received a circular from the Company regarding a settlement, but am not certain.

PRODUCE THOSE BOOKS.

The Register then announced that he was ready to give his decision regarding the petition asking for the production of the books of the Loan and Trust Company. He said, without going to any great length into the statement of what the petition contained, or the law upon the subject, from his examination of the case and authorities, he had reached the conclusion that it was right to require the bank to produce fully the copies of the accounts of J. B. Smith, Van Inwagen, and the McMullens, who had purchased policies. He did not think it would be proper for any Court to require the books themselves to be inspected by anyone; that the Court had a right to inspect the books of the bank; but it did seem to him that the transactions of the parties should be inspected, as they might to some extent show the truth or falsity of the statements which had been made, and of the testimony given by various parties. Copies of the accounts might be reasonably required.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Union Park Literary Society will discuss various questions this evening at the residence of Mr. S. H. Kimball, No. 90 Warren avenue. A full attendance is requested.

Yesterday the elegant office room in the southwest corner of the new Sherman House was occupied by the agents of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Cunard Line, and the Red Line Transit Company. It is very elegant in all its appointments, and will receive a more extended description hereafter.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club was held at the Central Hotel, last evening, F. B. Hamilton in the chair. There were twelve members present. A resolution, expelling members who neglect to pay their dues before Feb. 1, was adopted. The Treasurer reported receipts of $378.07; expenditures, $344.10; balance, $33.97. An election of officers resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen: President, Eugene Fauntleroy; Vice President, J. A. Wilson; Secretary, F. B. Hamilton; Treasurer, A. D. Joslin; Captain, Calamity Cobb; First Lieutenant, William Borner; Second Lieutenant, John Edelmann.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, President Reno in the Chair. Martin C. Mershon, driver of Engine No. 9, Rudolph Seehofer, driver of Engine No. 18, and William Phillippi, Assistant Foreman of No. 16, were charged with carelessness, resulting in the injury of the apparatus belonging to the department. The charges grew out of the recent upsetting of the steamers while on the way to a fire. Seehofer disobeyed an order not to drive fast, and was discharged; the other two were fined only three days' pay each, on account of extenuating circumstances. The Fire Marshal was instructed to prepare and submit an order regulating the driving of the apparatus.

A delegation of North Side Aldermen waited on the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, yesterday, to learn what could be done toward the improvement of the condition of the streets on their side of the river. They were informed that everything possible would be done so long as the appropriation for the purpose lasted. The funds were limited, and must last until the 1st of April. At this season of the year, when the frost was in the ground, very little cleaning was required; but in March, when the weather is warm, a large force of men would have to be employed to render the streets and crossings passable. Hence no relief could be afforded them at present.

The Council Committee on Schools, and the Committee on School Fund Property, of the Board of Education, held a joint meeting at the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon. The subject under consideration was the proposition of th Board of Education to rebate 25 per cent on the value of the school property holders, the lessees having agreed to pay the city the amount due since 1870 at that rate. Alderman Moore presided. After an expression of views, it being generally conceded that no better settlement could be amicably made, the Council Committee agreed to recommend the adoption of the proposition. Mr. McNally, of Rand, McNally & Co., was present, and stated that, as soon as he could confer with Mr. Rand, he would submit a proposition either for a part or the whole of the Dearborn school lot, on Madison street, near Dearborn. The question of rebate on the property will be decided when the proposition is made.

The astronomical lecture, delivered by Mr. E. Colbert on Tuesday evening, before the West Side Christian Union, was listened to with great interest by an audience which was limited only by the size of the room,—several being unable to gain admittance. The lecture contained a sketch of the growth of astronomy from the rude ideas of the ancient world to the vast system of knowledge which it comprises to-day, and showed how largely many other departments of physical science depend upon astronomical investigation, both in regard to the fact of existence and value. The lecture also contained some very interesting allusions to the ancient mythology, which was shown to have been, in great part, the mere outgrowth of attempts to record astronomical facts by the use of symbols, before alphabets were invented. The first regular lesson of the course will be given on Wednesday evening next, and the indications are that the class will be a large one.

WHO IS THE DEAD BEAT?

Editors Tribune!

To An Article in last Sundays Tribune headed "a Regular Dead Beat," we wish to inquire who is the Dead Beat? is it Mr. Loebe or Mr. Anderson? let us investigate. Mr. Anderson keeps a Hotel also takes in Washing. Mr. Loebe leaves his clothing at said shop. when he enquires for them he is told that they are burned or stolen—Mr Loebe demand the value for them, mr anderson grows wrathy and threatened vengeance. now he is putting up a job on mr Loebe, goes to the Tribune folks, tells all kinds of lies? mr. Loebe says they are Shaving and not Samples, never asked for a Room does ask for no board, on the shaving but on Package of Jowvens *kid gloves* Mr. Loebe does not run away but wends quitly to his attorneys office, mr. anderson folowing Mr. Loebe courts an arrest and presents himself times and again at mr andersons, but mr anderson who has got a warrand in his pocket in his Pocket, dare not use it for fear he has to pay Damages althoug he tells mr Loebe he is not worth anything. but runs the Hotel for some one else who is the vagrand? Mr. Loebe has A Steam Printing Press, mr anderson a Hash House. wich is the most Honorable occupation?

I would further remark that The Tribune is not usenly in the habit of taking every Statement made by irresponsible parties and publish the same under Startling Headings.

J A LOEBE

Cunard Line.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, and especially those interested in European travel, to the advertisement in another column of this popular steamship line. It will be observed that the office of this company has been moved into the new and elegant quarters under the new Sherman House, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Parties intending to visit Europe or bring their friends to this country, would do well to make a call at this office before purchasing elsewhere.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—We are afraid our English visitors will not retain pleasant recollections of this country. Tyndall was robbed of his valise and money, Miss Emily Faithfull ditto, Mr. Lee was nearly assassinated, and a "gutter-snipe" tried to spit tobacco-juice on Froude's patent-leathers just as he was going on board the steamer.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Conference Between the Parties Interested.

Conditions of Removal Proposed by the Fertilizing Company.

The Whole Question Thoroughly Discussed.

The various Committees interested, directly or indirectly, in the business of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, met yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber to discuss the question further. There were present to represent the village of Hyde Park, Messrs. Cady, Hale, and Waldron; to represent the pork-packers, Messrs. Dow and Culbertson; to represent the Company, Mr. Leonard Swett, its attorney. A few citizens of the village were also in the Chamber. Dr. Rauch attended, but did not participate. The Mayor was not present. Mr. Waldron acted as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Culbertson spoke of the necessities of the case. The packing business would be over in six or seven weeks, but, until that time had passed, it was absolutely necessary the packing-houses should have some place to dispose of their offal. The pork-packers hoped to hear some proposition on which they could act definitely from the town of Hyde Park.

Mr. Cady said that they were there to receive propositions, not to make them. The town had thus far made all the compromises, but the day of compromises was passed.

Mr. Swett stated that he had been conferring with the Fertilizing Company, and had the following proposition to submit to the town of Hyde Park from that corporation:

C. M. Cady, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park:

DEAR SIR: Within the last week we have been requested to make a proposition in reference to the terms upon which we would remove from the village of Hyde Park. On making such a proposition, allow us to say that this Company have a charter permitting them to carry on their business at a point to be established south of a given line. Having established such business at a given point within the location prescribed, we doubt our right, without additional legislation, to make a relocation.

2. If the present location is untenable, and the charter fails to protect us there because people living in the vicinity declare it a nuisance, we are unable to see how it will protect us against other people in another locality prosecuting us for exactly the same reason.

3. The establishment is now located thirteen miles from Chicago, and six miles from the village of Hyde Park, upon the banks of the Calumet, in a region sparsely settled. If the few annoyed by it now claim that the packing interest of Chicago must be closed for their relief, and the necessities of the many yield to the wishes of the few, we fail to see why a still smaller number might not urge the same reason with the same legal effect. There are reasons rendering it hazardous to move at all, and are elements to be considered in indemnifying us for removal.

There are physical reasons why the Company cannot possibly move in time to relieve the packers this season. Its buildings have been recently burned, but three-fourths of the machinery used for drying animal matter has been saved, and is upon the ground. If not interfered with, we can, in twenty days, be engaged in the actual manufacture of material now on the ground, and three-fourths as rapidly as before the fire. With other additions, to be made before the spring opens, we will take care of the material this year as well as last.

Assuming that the Company could go elsewhere, buy a location at once, get the material there, construct the buildings, put in the engines, boilers, and drivers, to get side tracks and new running arrangements, will require at least ninety days. By that time the material now at Ainsworth will not be worth the removal and the cost of utilization.

The material at Ainsworth is frozen solid, and cannot be moved except at enormous expense until it thaws. It can be converted into a fertilizer on the ground with about as little offense as it can be moved after it thaws. To get a new location between this and the 1st of March, make new arrangements to take care of from 100 to 200 tons of offal, blood coming daily from the packing-houses, and requiring immediate removal, and at the same time move the material at Ainsworth, is simply a physical impossibility.

The Northwestern Fertilizing Company commenced business at Ainsworth in 1867. There was then no way of drying material, except to dry it in the sun. While the business itself is profitable, the company has spent so much money in testing and perfecting improvements tending to remove its offensiveness, that, as a whole, it has not been profitable except within the past year. We have brought the business to such a degree of perfection that we shall, through patented processes under our control, materially lessen its offensive features. We have recently sustained losses by fire, but our resources are not in the least impaired, and we shall easily and speedily recover them if left alone. If, therefore, we can recover our losses where we are, and are not certain of doing it elsewhere, and you ask a proposition for removal under the coercion of your ordinance, we think it fair to say:

1. Pay us what we have invested in the Village of Hyde Park, and, after protecting the packers this season and working up the material, you shall have, with our blessing, what we have got in the village.

2. If the first proposition is not acceptable, pay us $50,000 for the expenses of removing our business and the danger of losing it, and give us reasonable time to work up the material of the present packing season, and we will remove the establishment beyond your village, retaining only our real estate as corner lots in the embryo city, which enterprise hopes to build there.

3. What we very much prefer is the continuance of our business where it is, and, under the improvements in our possession and the knowledge we have acquired in it, we believe we can, after the present season, carry it on without being seriously offensive, and better than the material can possibly be disposed of, if our establishment should be closed. Yours truly,

NORTHWESTERN FERTILIZING COMPANY,
By R. W. Ralston, Vice President.

A long discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Mr. Cady wanted to know who was to pay the $50,000. The Board of Trustees have no authority to pay $50,000 for any such purpose. It would be necessary to raise it by private subscription. He desired to know if the packers would pay a proportion of the money.

Mr. Culbertson thought that the packers should not be expected to pay any of this money. Their interest in the whole matter would cease in six or seven weeks, after which the case would be entirely between the people of Hyde Park and the Fertilizing Company. After this season the packers would take care of their own offal in such a manner as to offend the nostrils of no one. It was the real estate owners who were most interested, and they ought to pay all special damages accruing to the Fertilizing Works for their removal. The benefit to the packers was temporary; that to the speculators permanent, as their property was a fixture.

Mr. Dow was surprised that the people of Hyde Park had said nothing about the matter until recently. The question was sprung upon them suddenly, and during the height of the packing season. He spoke at length in regard to the magnitude of the packing interest in Chicago, and said that the constituency which he represented only asked a brief indulgence from the people of Hyde Park, which being granted, he had nothing more to say about the whole thing.

Mr. Hale stated that the question was not a new one. It had been for a long time agitated. Public meetings had been held at Hyde Park, and the trouble had been in the Courts. Everything that had been done had been duly reported in the public prints, and fully spread before the public. He thought that the complaint that the question was a new one was hardly just.

Mr. Swett was surprised to hear Mr. Hale speak of the previous aspects of the question. It was true that the matter had been before the Courts at various times, but in such a manner as to give the Company and the packers confidence in the justice of their claims. The Company had once been indicted as a nuisance before Judge McAllister, but the Judge had decided that, under the charter, it could continue to carry on business, if due care were exercised, even if it were a nuisance. Next, the Company was enjoined from using its platforms in the city, but the injunction was dissolved by Judge Williams, who maintained that, the charter being valid, the Company was entitled to all means essential to carrying on their business. A bill was found against the establishment by the Grand Jury, but Judge Booth decided that the business could go on under the charter, if reasonable care were exercised. Subsequently the question came before Judge Farwell, and the previous decisions reaffirmed. Here were four cases, all of which had been decided in favor of the Company, and they had all been reported in the newspapers, but they were all of a nature to make the friends of the Company more confident in its rights. Chicago carried on the packing business under great disadvantages. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs could all carry on the packing business, and the waste was carried away in a comparatively inoffensive manner by large rivers. The offal of the New York packing-houses was carried out to sea, and thus rendered innocuous. Chicago could do neither of these things, and the business here was jeopardized, if the offal could not be disposed of with reasonable facility. It might possibly be said that $50,000 was too much. He felt himself authorized, therefore, to say, in the absence of the parties chiefly interested, that the Company might be satisfied if the people of Hyde Park would pay the actual expenses of removal, with a reasonable amount for additional freights. The people of Hyde Park seemed to think the fertilizing institution could be put on wheels and run to any point in the vicinity of the city. Let them, then, find a reasonable compensation and pay it. A place was to be found somewhere; let them take upon themselves the task of finding that somewhere, and the matter of compensation would then be easily settled.

Mr. Anthony, a lawyer, living at Hyde Park, stated that the Union Rendering Establishment was not only willing to take the offal of the pork-houses, but would be glad to take it, and it could be utilized there with very little trouble and expense.

Not being a member of either of the Committees, Mr. Anthony was, at this point, ruled out of order.

Mr. Anthony was, however, allowed to ask if the Company did not, four years ago, sign an agreement to leave in two years?

Mr. Culbertson said that he heard of such an agreement for the first time yesterday.

Mr. Swett also heard of the agreement for the first time yesterday. He believed it was made in writing. If there really existed a paper in which the Company agreed to waive its chartered rights, he would be glad to see it.

Mr. Cady stated that such a document had existed, but it had been burned in Mr. Sherman's office at the time of the great fire. But there were parties who would swear to its contents. It bound the Fertilizing Company to submit to the municipal regulations of Hyde Park.

Mr. Swett explained that such a paper did not necessarily take away any chartered rights of the Company. It would be amenable to all the municipal regulations of the village, even if such a document had never existed.

Mr. Cady did not desire to discuss this point; he wanted to stick closer to the subject in hand.

Mr. Culbertson wondered where the South Side drives and boulevards would have been except for the pork-packing interest.

The discussion continued at considerable length, but, informally, the speeches being generally not to exceed ten seconds in length. It did not appear from the arguments that any one wanted more than his rights, but all were inclined to be strenuous in regard to these.

Mr. Hall said, among many other things, that he thought that by bringing their action at law against the Company now, gave them a certain advantage, as the buildings of the Company had been burned down, and a less amount of money was involved.

Mr. Swett said that three-fourths of the machinery had been saved, and, though the question of property would have been one to be considered by a Court when the establishment was built, it was so no longer.

An adjournment was proposed, in order to allow the various interests time to see what could be done toward raising the money.

Mr. Cady stated that, in the meantime, the Hyde Parkers would put their case in the Courts.

An adjournment was finally decided upon, and the question will be rediscussed, with what new light can be thrown upon it, next Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A melancholy instance of the malign influence of alcohol is given in the prayer for divorce of Charles E. Flannery. Petitioner relates that he married his present wife, Elizabeth Ann, in October, 1869, that a child was born in September, 1870, that his wife thereafter took to drinking, and so rapidly fell away from modesty, decency, and propriety that his friends ineffectually interfered in her reform, and he ultimately had to fly from her, with his child, as from an incorrigibly base and debauched woman; that she forthwith took the next and lowest step in evil, and now lives by adulterous practices in Fowersville, Howell, and other places in Michigan, and that he has heard but little of her, and has resolved in bringing up his child secure from her example. 'Tis but another sister fallen.

J. Young Scammon signed the petition of the Assignee of the Root & Cady estate, to sell the stock at 60 per cent of its invoiced price to the firm of Root & Son, assenting to such a course "as a creditor, and representing a majority in number and value of all the claims against the estate." Yesterday Norman C. Perkins, in behalf of Chauncey M. Cady, opposed such a course, averring that the price was "grossly inadequate." In this protest against the sacrifice of four-tenths of the estate by a sale to Root & Son, Mr. Root, Cady's partner, is conspicuously absent. The projected sale of Root & Cady's stock, it is thought, might have been intended to carry with it the sale of Root & Cady's good will, which is valuable.

Mathias Theodore Grosman is a Hungarian of Evanston, who affirms that he made a contract with Josiah H. Bissell, attorney, of this city, to sell him a piece of land for $12,000, which is honestly worth $16,000, said contract being subject to a good title; and that he has furnished the title; that Bissell objects to it, and will neither relinquish the contract nor pay the money. He therefore prays the Court to remove the cloud from his title. His wife and family are in Hungary, the former sick, and needing his presence, and he wants to sell his land and be gone.

Thaddeus B. Beecher, of New York, yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court, under the Burnt Records act, to establish and confirm his title to Sub-lot 1 of Lot 3, in Assessor's Subdivision of Laframbois' Reservation, in the Town of Leyden, Cook County. The land was ceded to the United States under the treaty of Prairie du Chien with the aboriginals, by the Government granted to Laframbois, by Laframbois to the Beaubien family, by the latter to Silas B. Gassette, and by him to the petitioner. Henry H. Johnson, of Leyden, claims some interest in the property.

The defendants in the Bostwick suits are slowly filing appearances by solicitors, just as though a $2,000,000 trial was of any consequence. The only other additional paper yet filed is a demurrer on behalf of the defendants Frederick A. Winston and George A. Emory, on the ground that the complainants have not made or stated such a case as entitles them in a Court of Equity to any discovery from these defendants, or any relief against them.

Everything was quiet in bankruptcy, very few orders being made, and no new petitions filed. In the matter of Allen P. Prior, Jos. R. Russell was appointed Provisional Assignee. In Anton Herzog, et al., an order was made to pay solicitor's disbursements. An examination of Betsy Boilvin was ordered, under Section 26. The petition of Milliman, in the matter of the Germania Insurance Company, was agreed and taken under advisement.

An affidavit was filed, yesterday, that will rather upset the equanimity of Mr. Koehsel. Mr. Koehsel is the name of a defendant in the Great Western Insurance Company assessment suits, who escaped liability by pleading that he never bought and was never the owner of the shares in his name on the books of the Company. The affidavit of John Larson (?) affirms that the affiant sold the shares in question to Koehsel.

The west store and basement of the building on the southwest corner of Clinton and Lake streets, was, yesterday, distrained on by the owner, John N. Leilloyne, for unpaid rent. Mr. Kellogg's goods and chattels suffered to the extent of $1,000.

Judge Porter calls 96, 98, and 100 to 117, inclusive. Judge Rogers calls 32 to 40, inclusive. At the close of the Tucker-Avery trial, Judge Tree will take up 830, Jones v. The Anchor Life Insurance Company.

The railroad suit, Brown Brothers v. Snell & Taylor, for $14,000, for work done as sub-contractors on the Decatur & State Line Railroad, was last evening given to the jury.

Leander J. McCormick yesterday settled the estates of William G. McCormick and Emma L. McCormick, who have now attained full age. The former received $32,580, and the latter $33,023.

The following *miserables* were yesterday freed from the shackles of matrimony: Mary v. Nicholas Kilburtus, Amanda v. Charles Maturin, Samuel v. Rose Leger, and Elizabeth v. Robert Bilow.

A jury trial took place in the Criminal Court yesterday, Martin Quaid being charged with stealing an iron column from Lombard's Building. He was found not guilty, and discharged.

Charles Roberson yesterday commenced suit in mechanic's lien, on the block numbered 130 to 152, both inclusive, in Vincennes avenue. For other mechanics' liens see new suits.

Franta (?) H. Lavin has commenced suit, against John Hokes for $10,000 for blackguarding his fair fame and calling him a thief.

Judge Williams yesterday granted the injunction prayed for by the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company against Collector Morrison.

Proceedings in bankruptcy against the *Post* Printing Company were yesterday dismissed by stipulation.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—First National Bank of Mendota v. George Hafner, Collector. Manufacturer's National Bank of Chicago v. Tappan. First National Bank of Freeport v. Patterson.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,580—Henry C. Simpson v. Daniel Hartnell; judgment by confession on a note of $150. 5,581—William P. Harris and John Gutchess v. W. Merble and W. B. Champion, on No. 90 North Clark street. 5,582—John V. Leilloyne v. Franklin S. Kellogg; distraint for rent of the west store and basement of the building on the southwest corner of Clinton and Lake streets, $1,000. 5,583—Attachment; papers withheld for service. 5,584, 5,585, and 5,586—Appeals. 5,587—Hodge & Homer v. George Kale and Louis Cohn; petition for mechanics' lien on 47 and 49 Congress street. 5,588—Frank H. Lavin v. John Hokes, case $10,000. 5,589—Appeal. 5,590—Albon H. Holden, Jas. B. Tascott, and Marcus Simpson v. Oliver C. Henson; assumpsit $3,000. 5,591—Theodore Grossman v. Josiah H. Bissell; bill to remove cloud from title. 5,592—Rock Island Glass Company v. Eugene O'Reilly; petition for mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—41,965—Charles Roberson v. Eugene F. Henshaw, Lyman Baird, and Francis Bradley; mechanic's lien on the west 100 feet of Lots 28 and 21 of Ellis' East or Second Addition to Chicago, or Nos. 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, and 152 Vincennes avenue. 41,966—Charles E. Flannery v. Elizabeth Ann Flannery; adultery and drunkenness. 41,967—John C. McCord v. James M. Wood; affidavit to garnishee George W. Bittinger. 41,968—Joyce and Cuningham v. William H. Cameron; assumpsit; $800. 41,969—Sophia Ford Orton v. Gideon O. Orton; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 41,970—Richard Watson v. Charles M. Hardy; assumpsit $3,000. 41,971—M. A. Hegard and John F. Flood v. William E. Lockman and John Culver; petition for mechanic's lien on houses in North Evanston. 41,972—Appeal. 41,973—William and A. W. Wheeler; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 2, of Sub-Lots 1 and 2, of Lots 2, 3, and 4, Block 84, school Section Addition. 41,974—R. S. Hoglen and E. Hurner v. Nelson B. Keith and Frank E. Ryden; assumpsit $300.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Paul Clifford," "His Last Legs."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "Nick O' the Woods."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Prof. McAllister, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO to Florida in winter. Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Jacksonville, Hiberina, Green Cove, and many other places in Florida will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat, or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased, a more southern point is recommended.

Pilatka, Enterprise, and Melonville are points at which a very even temperature will be found, and are therefore more strongly recommended. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there; here is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that, where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds, he is certain to die shortly. Therefore, my advice is go well down into the State, out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Until within the last three years I was professionally at New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, when I saw on an average 500 patients a week.

A practice so extensive, and embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely; still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure. My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is to lay in a stock of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and go to Florida. My plan is to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the MANDRAKE PILL is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with that more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate or annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

Now, there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, Is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to them is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the Winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of his room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Sea-weed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 17, 1873.

The next State Fair will be held at Peoria, to last one week, beginning Sept. 15.

Jay Gould, according to our New York advices, says that his clique control the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, but he denies that he is at work in the Illinois Legislature.

News from Livingstone, dated Nov. 30, state that the last train of supplies sent out had reached him, and that he has begun another march into the interior of Africa.

Pertect has been again found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. He does not seem to be affected by this verdict, and declares that he "will yet walk over the grass on the graves" of those who testified against him. A new trial will be asked for.

The United States Senate has passed the appropriation of $300,000 for the representation of this country at the Vienna Exposition. Nothing else of general interest was done or said, except, perhaps, Senator Sherman's long speech on Senator Buckingham's bill for the resumption of specie payments.

Specie was shipped from New York abroad last year to the amount of $70,639,912, against $61,981,667 the year before. The Treasury received for customs duties in 1872, $137,931,979 of gold, against $153,202,012 in 1871. The gold sold by the Treasury was $59,000,000 last year; $83,000,000 in 1871.

The Convention of Farmers in session at Bloomington exhibits the earnestness and enthusiasm of men who feel themselves victims of great oppression, and yet are divided in opinion as to the means by which that oppression is executed, and as divided as to the proper remedy. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to the results of the Convention.

The State Senate has unanimously concurred in the resolution passed by the House of Representatives favoring the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill now pending in Congress. The House, by a vote of 126 to 15, has passed a joint resolution requesting the Representatives of Illinois in Congress to promote the passage of a law to regulate transportation companies and prevent unjust discriminations in freight charges.

Australian travel and trade in a few months will be passing through Chicago on its way to the Old World and back. A company has been formed in England to run a new line of steamers between Melbourne and San Francisco. Arrangements have been made with the trans-continental railroads and Atlantic steamship lines that will enable the through trip to London to be made in 42 days.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* writes that the resignation of Bismarck means that he has received a very decided check from the Court. According to his statement, the whole Court became alarmed at Bismarck's conflict with the Catholic Church, and his attempt to make the entire Cabinet subservient to himself did not suit the other Ministers and the Emperor. The Emperor was weaned from his submission to Bismarck's will by the united influence of the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and his old friends, who foresaw that Bismarck's course would eventually alienate from the Throne the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, and all the conservative interests of the Empire. The Chancellor then offered to resign, not expecting that the Emperor would accept the resignation. In this, however, he was disappointed, as the resignation was promptly accepted. If these are the real facts in the case, it signifies that the end of the Church conflict is approaching.

The Chicago produce markets were stronger yesterday, and breadstuffs were more active. Mess pork was quiet, and 10@15c higher, closing at $11.65@11.70 cash, and $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard was active, and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $7.25@7.30 cash, and $7.50 @7.55 seller March. Meats were less active, and about ⅛c per lb higher, at 3⅝@3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and 7⅛@8⅛c for green hams, averaging 16 to 15 lbs. Dressed hogs were active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.50@4.60. Highwines were dull and a shade easier, at 83@83½c per gallon. Flour was firm and less active. Wheat was active, and 1⅛c higher, closing easier at $1.21⅞ cash, and $1.23⅛@1.23⅜ seller February. Corn was more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, but closed dull at 30⅜c cash, and 30⅝@30¾c seller February. Oats were in moderate demand, and a shade firmer, at 25⅛@25⅜c cash, and 25¼@25⅝c seller February. Rye was active and firm, closing at 67½@68c for car lots. Barley was active, and advanced 1½c, closing at 70½c for No. 2, and about 59@59½c for No. 3. Live hogs were active, and firmer, advancing to $3.65 @3.95. The cattle and sheep markets were moderately active at about yesterday's prices.

Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, at the recent opening of the second term of that institution, made his usual address, in the course of which he gave his heartiest indorsement to the scheme for the reform of the Civil Service, and urged the importance of taking a pretty high literary standard in the competitive examinations, upon the ground that it would secure men of undoubted ability, and would also afford a guarantee that the applicants had not spent their early years in indolence and vice. Dr. McCosh furthermore believes that, if the test is properly applied, it will be a powerful means of promoting education. The best educated States will receive the largest number of appointments, and the other States will be spurred up to equal them. Schools and colleges will be instituted, as they are in Germany, to train young men for the public service. He also believes that when the country offers its places to the ablest men, and pays them according to their ability, one cause of the public corruption will be removed. According to the Doctor, "the time has now come for proclaiming that it is cheapest to pay men in public offices at much the same rate as men in private offices."

Senators Wilson and Patterson, and Representatives Bingham, Scofield, and Kelley were before the Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday. Wilson says that he bought twenty shares of the stock with his wife's money, on Ames' guarantee that it should pay 10 per cent, and his assurance that the Company was not coming to Congress for aid. When he heard of the Pennsylvania litigation he returned the stock to Ames. He adds that all his property, exclusive of his home, does not amount to $3,500. Bingham gave Ames $2,000 to invest for him in Credit Mobilier and other stock, which,—such is the unquestioning confidence of Congressmen in one another,—he never asked to have delivered to him. He made $6,500. Scofield wanted some of the stock, but the negotiations failed and he did not get any. He voted against the act of 1864 giving the Pacific Railroad first-mortgage bonds preference over those of the United States. Kelley contracted with Ames for some of the stock, but afterwards declined to receive it. Senator Patterson was not in Congress when subsidies were granted to the Pacific Railroad, but voted for the act of 1864. He never owned any Credit Mobilier stock. Each of these gentlemen expressed his opinion that transactions of this nature on the part of Congressmen were irreproachable.

THE COST OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the new Constitution requiring fixed salaries for county officers instead of fees, have not yet been applied to all branches of the county service. The exceptions are the County Clerk's office until December, 1873; the Clerk of the Criminal Court until 1874; the Clerk of the Superior Court until 1875. Until these dates, these offices remain an expense to the county, while their entire revenue passes to the respective Clerks. The County Commissioners have just passed upon the appropriation for salaries and county expenditures, and the result of their action may be thus summed up:

Salary of County Judge	$ 7,000
Salaries of Circuit Judges	28,000
Salaries of Superior Court Judges	21,000
Total Judicial salaries	$56,000
Two Bailiffs for County Court	$2,400
Eight Bailiffs for Criminal Court	9,600
Eight Bailiffs for Superior Court	9,600
Twelve Bailiffs for Circuit Court	14,400
Total for Bailiffs	$36,000
Fees for Clerk Criminal Court	$9,000
Fees for County Clerk	18,300
Per diem of County Clerk	936
Total fees	$28,236
Jurors for Criminal Court	$6,000
Jurors for Superior Court	10,000
Circuit Court (mileage)	7,200
Jurors for Coroner	9,000
	$32,200
Circuit Clerk's office—salaries	$17,800
Recorder's office—salaries	50,500
Sheriff's office—salaries, etc.	36,750
Coroner's office—salaries	4,200
Coroner's office—other expenses	2,349
Total salaries for these four offices	$111,599
Superintendent of Schools	$1,100
Assistant	720
Normal School	12,500
Institute	400
Total salaries of school officers	$14,720
Superintendent of Charities	$3,000
County Physician	1,800
Salaries of Poor House	5,167
Salaries of Insane Asylum	12,023
Salaries of County Hospital	10,596
Salaries County Agent's office	10,420
	$43,006
Board for salaried officers	13,494
Total salaries for charity officers	$56,500
Salary of State's Attorney	$7,000
Same of County Attorney	4,000
Same of Clerk	1,500
Total salaries of law officers	$12,500
Salaries and mileage of County Commissioners	$15,700
Salaries of County Treasurer's office	8,500
Salaries of Collector of Taxes' office	36,775
Total county tax department	$45,275
Three Town Collectors of Taxes	$4,500
Clerks in same offices	10,500
Total Town Collectors of Taxes	$15,000
Stationery, books, &c., for Criminal Court	$2,500
Same for Superior Clerk	9,000
Same for County Clerk	8,000
Same for Circuit Clerk	3,000
Same for Recorder's office	7,000
Same for Sheriff's office	500
Same for Coroner's office	60
Same for public charities	2,040
Same for law officers	100
Treasurer and Collector	2,300
Town Collectors	1,500
Total for stationery	$36,000
Salaries of janitors, architects, watchmen, &c.	$8,000

A recapitulation of these aggregates will present the subject clearly:

Salaries of Judges	$ 56,000
Same of law officers	12,500
Same of Bailiffs	36,000
Fees paid to Clerks	28,236
Salaries of Circuit Clerks, Recorders, Sheriff's and Coroner's offices	111,599
Salaries Normal School, etc	14,720
Salaries of public charity officers	43,006
Board for same	13,494
Salaries of County Commissioners	15,700
Salaries Collector and Treasurer's offices	45,275
Town Collectors	15,000
Janitors, architects, etc	8,000
Total	$399,530

This is the sum paid for salaries for county officers, excluding the offices of the County, Superior, and Criminal Courts. It does not include any cost for stationery, which aggregate $36,000, nor pay for jurors, $32,000, nor coal, gas, water, nor any supplies for the hospitals, asylums, nor poorhouse. It is simply the payroll of wages. Against this bill of salaries we have the following estimates of fees, which will be turned into the County Treasury under the law:

Circuit Court fees	$ 31,200
Recorder's office	65,000
Sheriff's	8,000
Normal School	600
County Treasurer and Collector	50,000
Total estimated revenue	$154,800

This sum deducted from the amount of salaries will leave a deficit of $244,730, to which must be added the $63,000 for jurors and stationery, making $312,700 to be raised by taxation for salaries and office expenses.

The reader will observe that the salaries of the Sheriff's office aggregate $36,000, and that the entire fees of that office which are to be paid into the County Treasury amount to but $8,000. Are we to understand by this that the Sheriff's office has been run at a loss to the Sheriff of $28,000 a year? If the present Sheriff and all his predecessors only obtained $8,000 in fees from the office, how did they manage to pay $36,000 salaries without being ruined by the operation? If the Sheriff's office has been run heretofore at a profit upon the fees alone, why is it that it cannot be done now, without an additional cost of $28,000 from the Treasury? The ninth section of the tenth article of the Constitution can only be construed correctly by requiring that all the salaries of the Sheriff's office shall be paid exclusively out of the fees of the office. It was never intended that merely the salary of the Sheriff alone should be paid out of such fees. The Constitution intended that that office in this county should not only pay its own way, but be a source of revenue to the county. Instead of that, the office has been made an expense to the county of over $28,000, in addition to the fees. Not one dollar in excess of the fees of the office should be paid for salaries to the Sheriff and his Deputies.

THE MELLIER PATENT SWINDLE.

The intelligence comes from New York and Washington that there is to be another effort to renew the Mellier (straw paper) patent, which expired by limitation some five years ago, at a time when it was the property of the American Wood Paper Company, of Philadelphia. The scheme for renewing this monopoly is even more outrageous than that which contemplates the renewal of the sewing machine patents, as will be discovered from a brief recital of its history. The full benefits of the original patent were enjoyed, and, at the time of its legal expiration, there was not found sufficient merit in the case to justify the Commissioner of Patents in renewing it. Subsequently, the Commissioner made an effort to renew it, but found himself stopped by the law. Those interested in the monopoly thereupon determined, as we understand the case, to prolong their exclusive benefits by securing the passage of a law prepared with the purpose of covering this particular case. The proposed law provides that a lapse between the termination of a patent and any renewal that the Commissioner may see fit to make subsequently will not vitiate such renewal. Convinced that they could not come before Congress directly for a renewal with claims that would demand recognition, the owners of the Mellier (straw paper) patent evidently supposed that they would escape detection under a general law. But this general law would work gross injustice to the people, not only in this particular case, but in many cases that now exist, and in others that may arise at any time.

It is evident that the American Wood Paper Company were not entitled to an extension of their exclusive privileges at the expiration of the patent which they owned, as such an extension was not given at that time. Then they are still less entitled to it now, when five years have elapsed, during which time millions of dollars have been invested in new mills for the manufacture of paper, which would not have been invested except upon the faith that the exclusive privileges of the old patent were at an end. The American Wood Paper Company, for the purpose of strengthening its lobbying powers and its ability to enforce its privileges, is said to have granted to a few other mills the gratuitous use of the Mellier patent, if it can be renewed, thus forming a powerful ring that would inevitably crush out the competing mills, which would be forced to pay a royalty upon it. The competition thus stifled, the "ring" manufacturers would proceed to raise the price of the paper, which, in some form or other, is now almost exclusively used by the newspapers throughout the country. This conclusion brings the matter directly to the people. White paper is one of the largest items of expense in publishing newspapers; the very largest in the case of country and weekly journals which make no use of the telegraph. The people of the whole country are interested in the defeat of the Mellier patent scheme to the extent that they are interested in cheap and accessible newspapers. The renewal of the patent would, in a short time, raise the price of white paper at least two cents a pound. A paper of the size of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will average, say, ten copies to the pound. In an edition of 50,000 copies, then, the advance of two cents per pound would add $100 a day, or $36,500 a year, to the expense of publishing such a journal. This amount, of course, would have to be made good eventually by the people, either in an advance of subscription price or in the advance of advertising rates, just as the people are paying for the tariff on iron in excessive freight and passage on the railroads. The people of the rural districts would fare worse than the people of the large cities, for it is probable that large numbers of their county newspapers would be forced to discontinue publication altogether. It should, therefore, be the common purpose of all Congressmen,—not as representing the interests of newspapers, to which many of them might be opposed, but as representing the interests of the people,—to defeat the scheme for renewing the Mellier patent, in whatever shape it may come.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Under the various acts of Congress which have been passed concerning the Pacific Railroads, the United States have been left to pay the interest on their own bonds issued as a subsidy to the several roads. When the roads got into operation, the Secretary of the Treasury refused to pay the bills of the Companies for the transportation of troops and supplies, and passed the amount of such bills to the credit of the several Companies on their unpaid interest account. The railroads at once appealed to Congress, and the Senate attached to the Army Appropriation bill, two years ago, a proviso that the railroads should be paid 50 per cent of their bills in cash, and this became the law. On Tuesday, the House in Committee repealed this proviso. It may be of interest to the public to know how this interest account on these railways now stands. On the 1st of July, 1872, the account stood as follows:

Railroads.	Int. paid by U. S.	Deducted for transpor'n.	Bal. due to U. S.
Central Pacific	$ 6,368,376	$ 527,025	$ 5,841,351
Kansas Pacific	1,969,353	973,905	995,448
Union Pacific	6,981,752	2,181,989	4,799,763
C. Branch U. P.	493,808	15,839	477,969
Western Pacific	367,679	9,350	358,329
Sioux City & Pacific	389,606	826	388,780
Total	$16,570,575	$3,708,935	$12,861,640

At that time there had accrued, but had not been paid, interest to the amount of $1,585,614, making a total of interest then unpaid of $14,447,254. To this is now to be added interest for the six months that has intervened, making an aggregate of about $16,000,000. The effect of the action of the House on Tuesday, should it pass into a law, will be to have all the earnings of the roads, on Government business, applied to this interest account.

The death is announced of Mrs. Ann Crane Seemuller. It occurred at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on the 10th of last month. This lady was one of the most successful of American novelists. The daughter of William Crane, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, she was born in that city Jan. 7, 1838, her family on the side of both father and mother dating back to old Colonial times. Miss Crane received an excellent education and then passed several years in Europe, where she devoted herself to the study of the German and Italian languages, and their literature. Her ideas were first turned toward novel-writing when she was about 20 years old, by associations with a composition class. She sat down to write a book without any special drill or preparation, and that "Emily Chester" was the result was little less than a wonder under the circumstances. She herself spoke of it as "a greater surprise to me than it could have been to any one else." The manuscript was put away, and it was not until five years later that it was published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. The book created a genuine sensation; ten editions were rapidly printed in this country, four editions in England, and a translation in Leipsic; still it was impossible for the booksellers to supply the demand for some time. In 1867, a novel was announced under the title of "Opportunity—A Novel: By the Author of 'Emily Chester,'" which also met with large success. In 1871, "Reginald Archer" was published from the same pen, but it failed to excite equal attention. Miss Crane was married, in 1869, to Mr. Augustus Seemuller, a New York gentlemen of large means. She had long been an invalid, and was taken to Germany about a year ago in the hope of improving her health. Besides her three novels, Mrs. Seemuller has been a frequent contributor to the leading American magazines.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made, it is stated, by an Italian, who claims that he can tune nerves into harmony, like harp strings. His theory is, that nerves are originally keyed up to a certain pitch, and that if they all change tone together, no damage can be done, as diet and temperature will offset it. If, however, by accident or uneven wear, the general harmony is destroyed, and one or two nerves get off the key, then disconnected action is the result, and there must be a special mode of treatment, of which he professes to have the secret. He calls himself the "nerve-tuner," and contracts to keep nerves in order by the month or year. Such a secret, as this is of world-wide importance, and we see no reason why people should not make it an object for this Italian nerve-tuner to sell out his secret, and learn how to tune themselves. One can hardly imagine the happiness there would be in this world if every nervous woman could screw up her nerves to concert pitch each morning, and thus avoid flatting from the key. Any operation which would do away with the nervous actors and singers, the nervous woman on the railroad train, the nervous baby at the lecture, and the nervous man everywhere, would be a public blessing.

The returns of 500 English Loan Societies, which serve the purpose of Saving Banks with decided improvements, show an excellent working of the system. These societies numbered in 1871 an aggregate membership of 32,499 persons; the aggregate fund advanced by depositors was £201,823; loans were made to 130,890 persons, amounting in all to £622,223. The profits are derived from interests on loans and charges for forms, which, together, brought in £42,036, or about 7 per cent in gross on the money loaned. The expense of managing amounted to £17,583, and the losses were £1,930, which left net gains of £22,523. The special advantage of these Loan Societies is, that they not only afford a safe depository of moneys at a small rate of interest for the poor, but that the poor are also the class that receive the accommodations on good security, and at a reasonable percentage.

New York is congratulating itself on a decrease in its death-rate as compared with other Eastern cities. In 1871 there were 26,976 deaths in New York, which then had a population of 956,000, or a rate of 28.2 per 1,000; in 1872 there were 32,647 deaths in a population of 970,000, or a death-rate of 33.6 per 1,000. In Brooklyn, the death-rate of 1871 was 25 per 1,000, while that of 1872 was 30.7 per 1,000. Philadelphia's death-rate for 1871 was 22.6 per 1,000; for 1872, 29.4. Boston's death-rate for 1871 was 22.7 per 1,000; for 1872, 29.7. The most that New York can claim is, that its death-rate is not increasing so rapidly as that of the other cities mentioned. But as the average death-rate of the four cities is said to be 7 per 1,000 higher than the average death-rate of the four largest British cities, there does not seem to be very much to brag of on any side.

A CHURCH BURNED.

The Most Destructive Fire Since Oct. 9, 1871.

The First Congregational Church in Ruins.

Nothing Remaining but the Bare Walls.

Loss About $170,000—Insurance, $118,000.

The Conflagration Occasioned by a Defective Flue.

Meeting of the Congregation While the Building Was Still in Flames.

The Trustees Directed to Prepare Estimates for a New Church.

Letters of Consolation Received from Sister Socities.

ORIGIN AND DISCOVERY.

The First Congregational Church, situated on the southwest corner of Ann and West Washington streets, was totally destroyed by fire early last evening. The first of the new series of concerts by the Oratorio Society was to have been given in the church last evening, and Rev. Robert Laird Collier was to have delivered his Beethoven oration. The Oratorio Society seems to be the special victim of fire. It suffered once by the burning of Farwell Hall, five winters ago, and in the great fire it lost its rooms, piano, and music. This last fire has affected it with equal severity, for it had its rooms in the church building, and all its property was stored in them. Its library and music, consisting of oratorio, orchestral, and vocal scores, all, or at least the greater portion, of which was donated to it by the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, immediately after the great fire, have been entirely destroyed, and cannot be speedily replaced. Financially considered, the loss on effects is not very heavy, though the Society loses quite a large sum by the interruption to its first concert since a year ago last October. The entertainment promised to yield a handsome return. Even at the early hour when the fire made its appearance there were several persons anxiously waiting in front of the church for the doors to open. The janitor visited the church shortly after 6 o'clock to stoke the fires in the furnaces, and make the building comfortable.

HE SMELLED SMOKE,

and saw it issuing from a partition near one of the heaters in the north end of the building. He immediately ran to the spot, and, discovering quite a blaze, exerted himself to put it out. Very little water was available, but he procured enough to apparently squelch the flames. While congratulating himself upon the narrow escape, the flames burst forth anew, and communicated to a wooden ventilation flue leading to the roof, up toward which the fire was rapidly drawn by currents of air. The janitor now realized that it was useless to remain longer in the church, and accordingly rapidly made his exit. The flames having mounted to the roof, found ample food in the numerous wooden trusses which supported it, and soon made their appearance to pedestrians on Washington street. Other persons walking on Madison street simultaneously observed the fire, and

AN ALARM WAS GIVEN

from Box No. 312, corner of that thoroughfare and Aberdeen street. The district steamers, five in number, reached the scene about 7 o'clock, the alarm having been sounded about ten minutes before. Nearly the whole edifice was by this time ablaze, the air was full of large flakes of fire, and a strong wind blowing from the north. Directly south of the church, facing Ann street, are three or four frame buildings, and in the rear of them many sheds and barns. On the opposite side of the street are other similar dwellings. The roofs of these structures became covered with sparks, and several took fire. The appearances at this time indicated another Saturday, Oct. 7. Fire Marshal Williams could not but see the danger to surrounding property when he arrived, and he directed that a second alarm be given. The church was by this time completely enveloped in flames, and it being useless to attempt to save anything within it, attention was paid almost solely to contiguous buildings. Streams of water were thrown into the air to extinguish flying sparks, and on the roofs of the dwellings. By doing this the spread of the conflagration was prevented.

THE FIRE INSURANCE PATROL

was early on the ground, and fearlessly entered the basement of the church, and carried out the pastor's library. About 2,000 volumes were saved, very few being left behind. It was impossible to rescue anything else, the smoke being so dense, and the flames spreading so rapidly.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The aggregate loss will approximate $170,000, divided as follows: Church, including furniture, $165,000; organ, $12,000; Sunday-school library, $1,200; hymn-books and Bibles, belonging to individual members of the congregation, $1,500; piano in the Sunday-school room, $600. The insurance amounts to $118,000, of which $110,000 is on the church, and $7,300 on the organ. Subjoined is a list of the companies having risks:

Company.	Church.	Organ.
Underwriters' Agency	$11,000	$1,600
Continental, of New York	4,000	1,000
German-American	5,000	700
Hartford	5,000	700
North British Mercantile	5,000	700
Union, of San Francisco	5,000	700
Firemen's Fund	5,000	700
Trader's, of Chicago	5,000	.....
Girard, of Philadelphia	4,300	.....
St. Paul, of St. Paul	4,300	700
Fairfield County, of Conn	2,100	400
Western, of Toronto	5,000	.....
Home, of New York	5,000	.....
Citizens', of New York	5,000	.....
Howard, of New York	5,000	.....
Franklin, of Wheeling	5,000	.....
National, of Hartford	5,000	.....
London Assurance	10,000	.....
Total	$95,700	$7,300

In addition to this insurance, the North British Mercantile has $400 on the piano, and $15,000 additional on the church is said to have been placed yesterday morning. Of this, $5,000 is in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; $5,000 in the American, and $5,000 in the Pennsylvania. There is also $3,000 in the Queen's, and $3,000 in the Hartford on the parsonage, which, however, was not materially damaged.

THE SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

It is singular that, in a fire of such extended proportions, where flames darted out of all the windows of the church, and the heat was oppressive, none of the surrounding residences were seriously damaged. The pastor's house, situated on Washington street, immediately west of the ruined edifice, was not in the least injured, the windows even escaping. All the valuable furniture which it contained was taken out at a time when it was thought that the whole neighborhood was doomed to destruction, and in the transfer it suffered slightly. Beyond this, Mr. Goodwin met with no personal loss. His library, as mentioned elsewhere, was saved from the burning church, and it is safe to say that he would rather witness the demolition of his household furniture than have his valuable collection of books eaten up by the flames. A frame residence on the south end of the church, on Ann street, and a number of barns belonging thereto, also escaped without a scorch, though

IMMENSE VOLUMES OF SMOKE

burst over its roof from the large circular window by which it is covered. Dr. Thompson's residence, on the southeast corner of Washington and Ann streets, had its west face slightly injured in the early part of the fire. The damage consisted mainly of broken windows and drenched furniture. None of the other buildings on the east side of Ann street were affected, though the wind drove the heat and flame in that direction. When the rapidity with which the fire spread in the interior of the church, and the inflammable material of which the neighborhood is constructed, are taken into consideration in connection with

THE BITTER COLD WEATHER

and the difficulties encountered by the firemen in moving about on the ice-covered streets and sidewalks, the manner in which the fire was confined by the Marshals and subordinates cannot but be commended as unusually skillful work.

THE POLICE FORCE

in attendance at the fire was sufficiently ample to perform the duties expected of policemen in such cases, and its efficiency cannot be questioned, especially as the Fire Department made no complaints of being crowded upon by spectators. Captain French personally superintended the movements of his branch of the municipal service.

WHAT MARSHAL WILLIAMS SAYS.

While conversing with the Chief Fire Marshal at the fire, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE learned from him that he never considered the heating arrangements of the church to be entirely safe. He spoke about them when they were being constructed, and advised the builders and Trustees to protect surrounding woodwork at the expense of ornament. They do not appear to have followed his council in every particular.

AT MIDNIGHT

the locality of the fire was still lit up by the glare of the ruined interior. Firemen still hovered about like spectres (healthy spectres, however), and some steamers were still in motion. The condition of the walls had not been materially changed from the time when the roof fell in, displacing in its fall some of the lighter stones in the capings of the gables. In a few places on the Ann street front of the church the walls have been slightly cracked and the masonry chipped by the heat. It does not seem probable, in the event of the walls being found perfectly safe when they cool off, that the repairs to exterior masonry can cost more than a few thousand dollars.

THE SCENE.

At a distance from the church, the flames, shooting out from the windows, burned with a slow and steady glare. There was little wind to blow them into a white heat at first; and the effect of the steady, almost dignified columns was indescribable. From the two windows, at the north and at the east, the flames poured forth in perfect masses. The wind increased, and the flames rose higher yet. The slating of the roof crumbled to fragments; tongues of fire were visible here and there all over the surface for a few minutes, and then the whole building seemed to be wrapped in a sheet of flame, which,

BLOWN TO A WHITE INTENSITY

of heat, lit up the surrounding neighborhood with a glare which recalled to mind the most picturesque effects of the October disaster. Indeed, the building at one time, with the flames pouring out of the dormer windows, reminded one very forcibly of the old Chamber of Commerce building as it first burned, before the sheet of flame enwrapped it. To a spectator standing on Ann street, north of Washington, it seemed as if the whole of the square, as far as Madison street, had yielded to the heat, so dazzlingly bright was the blaze of this immense structure. The illusion created quite a panic in the neighborhood, nearly every one supposing that nothing could have withstood the intense heat.

AT ITS HEIGHT.

The fire, when it was at its height, presented a beautiful spectacle. The solid walls resisted the action of the heat, so that the flames only found outlet through the roof, the blazing beams of which burned for nearly half an hour before they fell into the interior and through the numerous windows. The two large circular windows on the north and east sides of the church burned for a long time also, and their illuminated traceries being higher than the surrounding buildings were visible for a long distance. The water which was thrown upon it made but little impression, as it could only be thrown in through the windows here and there, and was converted into steam before it fell upon the fire. The woodwork about the crosses in front and on the east wing, high up above the mass of the flames, made

A BRILLIANT EFFECT

against the dark back-ground of the sky, while to the south the air was filled with showers of cinders and burning brands, which seemed to threaten general destruction as they fell upon the roofs in the vicinity, and even south of Madison street, in great confusion. Close watch was paid to them, however, and, in many cases, roofs and balconies were covered with wet blankets, so that no damage was done.

One could not but long for a stream to pour into the north window of the church. As soon as the wind rose to a gale, the wood-work was stripped from the window in a few seconds, and the orifice looked like

A GLIMPSE INTO THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.

A stream could have been thrown into it without danger to the firemen. When the effort was made, it was too late to be of any avail, for the interior was gutted in about as short a time as it takes to write it. Nothing could have been more beautiful than the blaze as a spectacle. The metal work on the windows and the cornice, the escaping gas, and other portions of the building tinged the flames with almost every conceivable shade of coloring, green, purple, orange, and scarlet, blending in most exquisite varieties of shade, and fringing the mass of glowing flame with a natural trimming that would make the fortune of any *modiste* who could even feebly imitate it in her art.

THE CROWD.

As was natural, the lurid light attracted an enormous crowd of spectators, who stood watching the progress of the flames, utterly regardless of the bitter air, and the occasional deluges from bursting hose. The hose-carts, as they drove furiously up to the scene of the conflagration, were much impeded by the continually increasing throng. As one dozen spectators moved backwards to avoid the huge wheels, the crowd surged back, and jammed one another until the dangers of the fire, and the magnificence of the spectacle were overlooked in the desire for personal safety.

ON WASHINGTON STREET,

for three blocks on either side of Ann street, the sidewalk was densely packed with human beings, whose exclamations of sorrow at the destruction of the beautiful fane, though valueless as an extinguishing agency, served probably to keep up the circulation of the freezing witnesses of the fire. Madison street was also thronged in the vicinity of the church. The lengths of hose had

STOPPED STREET CAR TRAVEL,

and a long line of cars reached eastward and westward. The dense smoke, however, soon drove the spectators to windward of the church, and the police, with admirable perseverance, cleared a space for the firemen to work in, and roped off the useless crowd from any interference with the Fire Department.

A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.

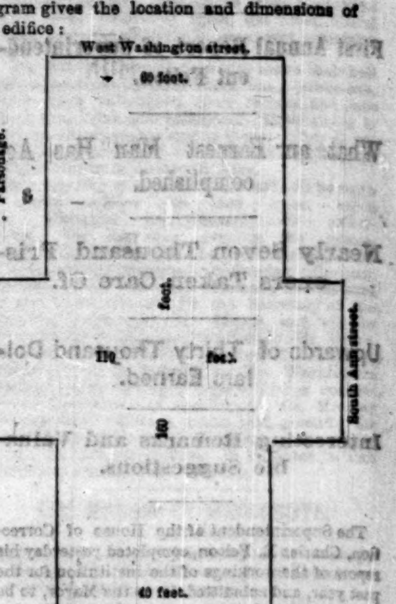
It was almost amusing to observe the illustration of the proverb concerning burnt children and the dread of fire. Women who lived far north of the fire, and as far out of its possible track as they conveniently could, had packed up their valuables, and stood, bundles in hand, watching the scene of the conflagration with tremulous eagerness. Nothing could convince them that they were out of danger until the subsidence of the flames and the departure of the steamers.

THE GAS LAMPS.

So absorbed were the flames in destroying the interior of the church, and diligent the firemen in opposing them, that minor articles of value were spared. In front of the north or main entrance to the church were three lamps, one in front of the main door, and one over each side. The lamp on the west was shivered to atoms, the centre one escaped untouched, while that on the east was merely chipped.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

Every resident of the city is familiar with the general outlines of this graceful and imposing church structure, one of the grandest ecclesiastical buildings in the country. The following diagram gives the location and dimensions of the edifice:



The building was cruciform in shape, and fronted on Washington street 110 feet, with a frontage on Ann street of 160 feet. The north facade, or head of the cross, was 60 feet in width, the line of measurement across the transepts formed by the cross being 110 feet. The south part was 40 feet across. It was built of Athens limestone, a building material of great beauty, and, as the fire proved, of great durability when properly used. The stone was rock-faced, and the walls were solid and substantial. The entrances were surmounted with handsome Gothic porches, which style was preserved to the minutest detail, every little doorway being similarly treated.

THE BASEMENT

of the church was given up to a variety of purposes, and its enormous area obviated any crowding in the arrangements, which were without doubt the finest in any church west of New York. The pastor's rooms and library, a handsome lecture room, a spacious Sunday School room, several parlors, a dining-room, and a kitchen, were so conveniently arranged with passages, corridors, and sliding doors, that, on emergency, such as the Chicago fire necessitated, the whole floor, almost, could be thrown into one immense room. The woodwork was a rich and tasteful combination of walnut and ash, and the peculiar elegance and elaborateness of the interior could not fail to impress one with the fact that those by whom the church was built stinted no money in making it a monument of Christian worship.

THE AUDITORIUM

of the church was a most handsome combination of the theatre and the church. The main floor was level, but the seats were arranged in segments of a circle, the curves being graduated in such a manner as to diminish as much as possible the distance between preacher and listener. At the same time the height of the pews offered no obstruction to the view of the pulpit. The gallery was arranged on the same principle. The "line of sight" was perfect in this church, and there was not a seat in the church from which a distinct view of the minister could not be obtained. That every one, even the deaf, might derive all the instruction that the preacher could give, ear-tubes were placed in their pews for their convenience.

THE ORGAN

of the church was built by Hook, of Boston, and cost $10,000. It was considered by the builder, and by competent judges, one of the very best in the world. The wood work of the auditorium, including the pews and galleries, was of the neatest and richest description of walnut and ash. The ceiling was handsomely frescoed, and nothing appeared to be wanting to make it the most substantial as well as the most convenient church in the country.

ITS SEATING CAPACITY

was 2,200, but many more than that number have, at various times, been accommodated within its massive walls. The cost of the church, with its organ and properties, was $170,000; including the lot, it was valued at $220,000. The roof was of slate, and the north and south gables were surmounted with a massive Gothic cross. The church was designed by Mr. Henry L. Gay, a most successful architect. His plans were laughed at, for this church was the first in the country, built upon the sensible rule of scientific principles. The congregation, as well as the architect, must be gratified to find it so extensively imitated as it has been.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

The Society of the First Church was, as its title indicates, the first Congregational Society organized in Chicago, being an offshoot of the First Presbyterian Society, with which the withdrawing members quarrelled on the subject of slavery, taking exceptions to the treatment of that subject by the General Assembly. The First Congregational Society was organized in May, 1851, with Rev. George W. Perkins as pastor, and with a society membership of 787, and a Sunday-school numbering 800. Their first place of worship was a small wooden church, still standing on Green street, between Washington and Madison streets. Rev. Dr. Patton, now editor of the *Advance*, succeeded Rev. Mr. Perkins in the pastorate, and the growth of the society soon rendered a larger edifice necessary. Accordingly the stone church on the corner of Washington and Green streets was built. It was thought to be very fine then, but it also proved to be too small, and was abandoned, being purchased for $60,000. It is now occupied as a wholesale grocery house, and the city authorities are endeavoring to obtain the building and site for a police station and engine-house.

THE NEW CHURCH

was begun in 1868, on the corner of Ann and Washington streets. The membership was then very large, and included some of Chicago's wealthiest men. It was dedicated in June, 1870, and on that day over $80,000 in money was donated to pay off the debt—the largest amount ever given in one day for church purposes. The present pastor, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., assumed his charge in 1868, and under his able ministrations the growth of the Society has been remarkably rapid. In this connection we cannot do better than to reproduce a synopsis of the anniversary sermon of Rev. Mr. Goodwin on the evening of the 8th of the present month. He touched upon a few of the more significant events which had occurred during the five years of his pastorate, saying that in January, 1868, the church membership numbered 542. Since that time there had been a net gain of 304, with a present total of 846. In 1868, there were 846 scholars enrolled in the Sabbath School; now there were 950, a gain of 400. The First Church had graduated Tabernacle Mission with its present membership of 500, and a Sabbath School of 1,000 scholars; besides establishing Bethany Mission, corner of Paulina and Second streets, with a membership of 60, and a Sunday School of 400; also the Brightside Mission, on Milwaukee avenue, with a membership of 250. A portion of the First Church membership had been dismissed in order to organize the Leavitt Street Church, with 173 members and 320 Sunday School scholars; and they had also assisted in the establishment of the Clinton Street Mission, with 50 members, and a Sunday School of 500. He then referred to the First Church edifice, and of the unfavorable comments which the plan occasioned when first adopted. It was predicted that the church would be the laughing-stock of West Washington street, from the tunnel to Union Park. He had no need to state that the result had failed to realize the prophecy, but, on the contrary, the church was accepted by the Society, and the people in general, as an admirable place for massing together worshipers. The First Church had given $90,000 for benevolent purposes during five years, an average of $18,000 per year. This was exclusive of stock subscribed to the *Advance* newspaper, of which a large amount had been contributed by this Society; nor did it include stock held in old Farwell Hall. For preaching the Church had paid $65,000; for the Church debt and expenses there had been paid and pledged $100,000—making a total of $255,000 paid and pledged by the members of the First Church during the past five years. This was a large sum, it was true, but he was sure that nobody felt any poorer for it.

THE "PEOPLE'S CHURCH."

Dr. Goodwin gave a hasty sketch of the many and marvellous changes which had taken place in Chicago during the past five years, touching upon the wonderful growth of the city up to the time of the great fire, and the unparalleled rate at which the work of rebuilding had been prosecuted. Returning to the Church, he said the most important problem was, how should the Church most successfully perform its functions; not how to keep up its forms and ceremony

ties and theological tenets, but how to reach the people round about, how to come in contact with them, and how to make them feel that this is the People's Church! "We don't want," said he, "too many theologies. The heavens are full of them. We want to make the Church so that men can't keep away from it—can't keep away from Christ!" For the year to come, he wanted them not to peddle tracts, but to find out people and bring them to the church. The spirit, and the genius, and the destiny of the city required that Christianity should be made more positive and aggressive. It was no bombast to point to the great future of Chicago as a distributing mart and a railroad centre. The best brain of the Continent was here. While men in other cities were dreaming of schemes, men in Chicago were organizing and accomplishing them. He had no doubt that those were present to-night who would see this a city of a million, and yet have years to spare. Now, a man should plan as broadly and invest as grandly for the Lord as for himself,—should do business in the Church as systematically and effectively as he does for himself. Let business men make their Christian principles known and felt among their clerks and employes. Our Christianity needs pith and grit, in order that the next five years may be more fruitful than the past.

SO SPOKE DR. GOODWIN

less than two weeks ago—hopeful, encouraged, pardonably proud of the progress he had noted, and little dreaming that before the second Sunday came round the splendid edifice would be in ruins. It was, essentially, the "People's Church," conducted on broad Democratic principles, and with sole reference to doing the largest amount of good to the largest number of people. The sittings were the cheapest in the city, the grand aim being to induce people to come to the church. Indeed, the seats were practically free to strangers, as the renting of all pews was conditional that, in case the owner was not in his or her seat at the commencement of the service, the pew was subject to the disposal of the ushers to provide for strangers. The accommodations were as comfortable as they were ample, and all who came were made to feel that they were heartily welcome. The First Congregational Church, considered in its religious, social, and architectural points, was an institution of which Chicago was proud, and one which Chicago cannot spare. The

GREAT WEALTH OF ITS MEMBERSHIP

and congregation are such as to insure its restoration without delay. Such men as S. M. Moore, T. M. Avery, Carlisle Mason, Charles E. Culver, Chas. H. Morse, Jas. H. Moore, D. S. Munger, H. Z. Culver, Wm. H. Ovington and others will only ask time for the ruins to grow cold before proceeding with the work of rebuilding.

THE FIRST RELIEF HEADQUARTERS.

It was a church of unusual historic interest, apart from its prominence as one of the finest edifices of the kind on the continent, on account of the share it bore in the scenes which followed Chicago's awful disaster of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871. The doors of the noble temple were at once thrown open to the houseless, homeless, and hungry thousands who had fled before the flames, and the generous-hearted people of the society fairly flooded the immense interior with mattresses, blankets, articles of clothing, cooked victuals, etc. On Tuesday, Oct. 10, the church was placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities, and on Wednesday, in the Sunday-school room, Mayor Mason penned and issued his first proclamation to the people of Chicago, giving notice of the organization of a General Relief Committee, with headquarters at the church. On Monday, the 9th, while the fire was still burning, a call was issued for a relief meeting, to be held in the basement. The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Mayor Mason, who then appointed the Relief Committee, the headquarters of which were fixed at the First Church, where also the numerous sub-committees were required to meet. It was here that the mighty system of relief received its primary organization, and here that visitors from all parts of America found their way, laden with money, food, and clothing for our calamity-stricken people. For the first few days the First Church was the most important portion of the City of Chicago. Indeed, it was a small city in itself, fairly running over with bustling humanity. It is no exaggeration to say that during the first week following the fire the church was visited by an average of thirty thousand people each day. All the railroad passes were issued there to parties desiring to leave the city, and hundreds of them could be seen in lines awaiting their time to be served. How many, many of those, who have never come back to Chicago, will learn with heartfelt pain and sorrow of the destruction of the grand temple of God, which to them was then the fountain-head of blessed charity!

RESTORATION.

An informal meeting of the Trustees and members of the church was held about 9 o'clock, in the library-room of the residence of H. Z. Culver, Esq., No. 397 West Washington street. Among those present were the Board of Trustees, consisting of Charles H. Morse, Chairman; D. S. Munger, J. H. Moore, C. E. Culver, and William H. Ovington; and of the members, H. Z. Culver, W. P. Pearson, Carlisle Mason, O. E. Moore, and others. It was an assemblage which will not soon be forgotten. In the words of a gentleman present, "They were gathered there, like a family around the smoking, smouldering ruins of their home, with the fire-glow yet upon their faces." As the various members came in, they greeted each other warmly and affectionately, as men ever do when they meet with a common loss, and are subjected to a common suffering. But there was little of dejection depicted upon the countenances of the gentlemen, and their manner rather indicated a desire to proceed to business, and settle upon some plan for restoration, than to sit down and cry. When the pastor, the

REV. DR. GOODWIN, CAME IN,

he was immediately surrounded by his people, who seemed determined to show him by their attentions that, while deprived of his church, he still possessed his people, who would soon make good his losses. The Doctor did not seem in the least cast down. He was earnest and serious, however, and seemed disposed to proceed at once to work. He related that when the fire broke out he was in the midst of a marriage ceremony, and, unable to persuade the candidates that there was no danger, he was compelled to allow them to depart but half united. The meeting was finally called to order by Mr. H. Z. Culver, who nominated Dr. Savage as Chairman. Upon taking the chair,

DR. SAVAGE SAID

that he presumed the solemnity of the occasion made it eminently proper that the meeting open with prayer by the pastor. Dr. Goodwin then made a most impressive prayer. Mr. H. Z. Culver said that many letters of consolation had been received from sister churches, proffering the Society the use of their houses. The Secretary read letters from the pastors of the Centenary Methodist Church, the Union Park Congregational, the Tabernacle Congregational, the American Reformed Church, and several others.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER

is, in substance, a fair copy of those received:

To the Pastor and Trustees of the First Congregational Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: At a meeting called to express our sympathy with your congregation in the sudden and terrible loss of this evening, I am requested to extend to you the unanimous offer of the Third Presbyterian Church edifice for next Sabbath evening. We shall also be very happy to have you hold one service each Sabbath in our church, at any hour which shall be most agreeable to you. Assuring you and your congregation of our deep sorrow and sympathy with you in your affliction, believe me, dear brethren, in behalf of the Session and Trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church, to be yours very sincerely,

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1873. A. E. KITTREDGE.

The Secretary was requested to transmit to the churches the thanks of the society for their sympathy and consideration.

THE QUESTION WAS THEN DISCUSSED

as to whether the meeting had better appoint a building committee, which should be empowered to proceed at once in the re-erection of the building. Some favored this and others did not. On the part of the latter it was said that the whole thing should be left to the Trustees, in whose hands it properly belonged, and who had proven themselves equal to the most trying circumstances. After much discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Trustees are hereby requested to prepare such statements and estimates for a new building as may be possible, and present them to a meeting of the society, to be called at as early a date as possible.

As this resolution may appear to make it uncertain as to whether the society will rebuild or not, it may be well to state that they have

POSITIVELY DECIDED TO REBUILD

the church at once. No action was taken as to where church services would be held, and it was likewise referred to the Trustees. It was announced that the regular Friday evening prayer meeting would be held this evening in the American Reformed Church, which is immediately opposite the burnt church, on Washington street. The meeting then adjourned. The members, however, seemed inclined to remain, and began to discuss the situation with more vigor than before, and when, finally, they separated, all flame had died away in the ruins of the church and the bare walls, with the smoke ascending from between them, were the only evidences of the fierce fire which had raged but a few hours before.

RIVER STREET.

The Old Historic Quarter of Chicago.

The Block-House—The Light-House.

Early Rebuilding After the Fire—Present Occupancy.

Some of the Notable Mercantile Houses of That Locality.

River street extends easterly parallel to the river, from the foot of Wabash avenue, and the exposure of its business frontage to the travel on Wabash avenue, South Water street, and Michigan avenue at the Rush street bridge crossing, has always made it a favorite quarter for heavy lines of trade, thus brought adjacent to the river docks and the great Lake Shore depot grounds at its eastern terminus. River street is the old historic quarter of Chicago. It was a travelled way and trodden with an Indian trail centuries ago. For many years it led to the garrison and block-house of Fort Dearborn, and these latter were in existence in the heart of growing Chicago long after the light-house had been removed from where it stood twenty years ago, near what is now the southern approach to Rush street bridge. For some time after the workmen had begun crossing at the hand ferry at Rush street to their work in construction on the Illinois Central depot, Colonel Graham, then commanding officer, held the sacred precincts of the fort against trespassers, at the point of the bayonet carried by a lame old watchman. All this has passed away. For years River street was a quiet residence street, and the home of the late Hon. J. H. Woodworth is remembered whence he went to Congress, a modest brick dwelling, which, long before the fire, had given way to business.

When the fire swept River street clean, and removing its clinging features of small buildings and cheap rents, the character and future of the street came out strongly. Held by old and wealthy citizens, it was first to strongly respond to the rebuilding era, and its solid and handsome structures were the first finished and occupied. To-day it has all the aspects of an old-settled business quarter. A reference to some of the leading mercantile houses of River street will indicate its present character.

PITKIN & BROOKS.

The new street has also some new firms, No. 41 being occupied by Messrs. Pitkin & Brooks, who have only been in business for themselves about a year, and have occupied their present store since the 1st of September. Though a young firm in every sense, its proprietors are old in experience, each of them having spent eight years with the old established crockery house of Burley & Tyrrell. Messrs. Pitkin & Brooks are importers and jobbers of crockery, Ohio stoneware, yellow and Rockingham ware, glassware, lamps, and fixtures, in various lines. They are daily to be seen hard at work themselves, and the result of their energy and perseverance is already found in the shipments they make daily. These indicate a very fair trade and a very good beginning. If the past may be taken as any indication of the future, the firm cannot fail to take a leading position among houses in their line.

DOWNER & CO.

Messrs. Downer & Co., wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, and spices, are located at Nos. 17 and 19 River street. This is the oldest wholesale firm of the kind in Chicago, having opened a coffee, tea, and spice establishment on Market street as long ago as 1853, long before the lake tunnel was constructed, and when Nicolson pavements existed only in the future enterprise of the city. In those days Chicago was scarcely out of its swaddling clothes, and was outranked as a commercial emporium by both Cincinnati and St. Louis. Her communications with the immense young country west of her borders were meagre and inferior, and, though the star of her enterprise was peeping above the horizon, it shed only an uncertain light, and gave little prospect of the prosperity which followed. To start such an establishment, in such times, was by no means an easy task; business men shrugged their shoulders, talked about rash ventures, hinted that young blood was hot, and dismally prophesied that "they would see," and that "time would tell." The old men of that day were wise enough in their way—peace be to the ashes of those who have left us, and all honor to those who remain—but they scarcely knew the stuff of which the young men of the rising business generation were made. The young firm prospered and grew apace, and to-day occupies a high position in the mercantile world.

Mr. S. A. Downer, the senior member of the firm, still holds the reins, and pays the same attention to business as in the days of yore, when the small store on Market street answered all the requirements of their business. On the 28th of May, 1869, their establishment was destroyed by fire, but in thirty days it was again in full operation at the old stand on Water street. Such an example of energy was sure to bring its reward, and business increased largely from that time. Then came the great fire, and, in common with others, pent up quarters had to be resorted to. On March 1 they commenced the erection of the present building, and on May 1st possession of the new quarters was taken. The street at that time was hardly discernible amid the *debris* of the surrounding ruins, and seemed little like a business location. The faith in its future, however, was not misplaced, and Messrs. Downer are both prosperous and contented. The building is owned by the firm, and is constructed in such a manner as to meet every requirement of their extensive business.

KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO.,

are among the oldest houses in the coffee, tea, and fancy grocery business in the city, having first established themselves in business at 45 La Salle street. This was in 1858, and now the firm occupy the whole of the four-story building, Nos. 29 and 31 River street, and have fitted it up with all modern improvements and appliances. When the firm was first established on La Salle street, its members were young men just starting in life, and possessed of very limited means. It required great exertion, combined with the closest and strictest management to steer the new enterprise safely through the perils which beset its path, and to avoid the breakers on which so many new firms are wrecked. In due time the difficulties were overcome, and the firm can now boast, and that justly, of being noted among buyers throughout the great West for their integrity, business honesty, and promptness. This success seems to be due entirely to the individual merits of the members of the firm, and to the unwavering, steady course they have pursued. It is the result of fifteen years of patient toil and perseverance, and deserves to be recorded. The great fire came and found them prosperous. The sudden calamity of that terrible time made many despair. Not so with Knowles, Cloyes & Co. They went to work with true Chicago pluck, started in a frame shanty, struggled all through that hard winter, and last May found them in their present quarters in full blast again, carrying on business on a far more extended and extensive scale than before. About a year ago the firm to keep up with the times began to import their teas direct from China *via* San Francisco and the Great Pacific Railway line, thus aiding in rendering Chicago an independent commercial emporium.

W. M. HOYT & CO.

Messrs. W. M. Hoyt & Co.'s establishment is located at the head of River street, directly opposite Rush street bridge, and on the site of the old fort. The building has been erected since the fire, by Mr. W. M. Hoyt, at a cost of over $70,000. The building, which is one of the handsomest and most substantial on the street, has a frontage of 212 feet on River street, Front street, and Michigan avenue, and is one of the most striking objects of that portion of our great rebuilt city.

The firm, Messrs. W. M. Hoyt & Co., are importers and jobbers of teas and wholesale groceries of all kinds, and occupy an extensive portion of the new building, being No. 1 on River street and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 on Michigan avenue. The firm is one of the best known in the city, and has an extended reputation throughout the entire West as extensive dealers in their line. Unlike most wholesale houses, they employ no travelling agents, but rely for their business on their reputation for honorable dealing, first-class goods, and low prices.

They are, we are informed, the only firm in this city, in this line, not employing agents.

The following business interests are also represented in this building:

A branch of the house of Warren & Bidwell, steam coffee and spice mills, of Toledo, Ohio, occupy No. 3 River street. They are also manufacturers of the celebrated Snow-Flake Baking Powder.

No. 5 River street is occupied by H. F. Griswold, steam coffee and spice mills, and dealers in teas and fancy groceries. Mr. Griswold is known throughout the West as one of the oldest and most prominent in his line of business.

J. D. McNab & Co. have also a store in this new building for the exclusively jobbing and wholesale fish business.

The Pictorial Advertising Company occupy part of the second story of this building for their printing and engraving business. Their work has met with remarkable success, as it meets a want which has long been felt by country merchants, in the line of illustrated advertising.

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE

is occupied by the well-known firm of Gould, Briggs & Co., wholesale grocers. The building is commodious and admirably fitted up to meet the requirements of their trade. Neither the members of the firm, nor the trade they do, need to be enlarged upon. It is enough to say that they have a large business, pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and give sixteen ounces to the pound. This speaks for itself.

JOHN CLARKE & CO.

One of the most important branches of industry on the street is the large distillery Nos. 21 and 23 owned by John Clarke & Co., the firm being John Clarke and W. S. Golsen. They manufacture alcohol, cologne, and French spirits, and are also sending to all parts their famous brands of brandies, whiskeys, and gins. It is somewhat surprising that so little, comparatively speaking, should be known about the importance this branch of commercial enterprise has attained in our city. Its growth, however, is not surprising, Chicago being the centre of the grain trade, and having all round her borders plentiful supplies of fruits.

Messrs. Clarke & Co. are among the old pioneers of the street; before the fire they occupied a building two doors below the present one. While the ruins were still smoking, and desolation reigned on every hand, the new building was commenced, and, on its completion, active business was resumed on a larger scale than ever. Skilful and experienced mechanics were set to work, a splendid and complete new distilling apparatus erected, and every portion of the works fitted out and designed on the newest and best approved patterns. With the new still, which has a capacity of 120 barrels per day for turning out alcohol and spirit of the purest and finest quality; with its gin still and brandy still with a united capacity of over twenty barrels per day, and with its massive tanks and excellently-arranged system of steam and water pipes, there is no exaggeration in stating that it is one of the finest in the Northwest, and a credit alike to the members of the firm, and to the trade it represents. In fact, the apparatus, which is all copper, has been pronounced by a number of the best Kentucky distillers to be the best in use. It has been adopted after twenty years experience, and after patient and thorough experiments. A visit to the establishment would probably convince even the most doubtful that it would be difficult to find anywhere its superior in the excellence of its machinery and the thoroughness of its plan of working.

As has been already stated, the specialty of the firm is the manufacture of alcohol, cologne, and French spirits, but they nevertheless do a large business in re-distilled gin, brandy, and whiskey, and Mr. Clarke's experience of twenty years in the manufacture of cordials, bitters, etc., needs no comment. For use in this trade they import their own fruits, thus securing their excellence. Lack of space forbids a detail of the manufacture, which is reserved for another time.

BOIES, FAY & CONKEY.

The solid and commodious portion of the street numbered 40 and 42 is occupied by the firm of Boies, Fay & Conkey, wholesale grocers and importers and jobbers of teas. The members of the firm have been well known to Western tradesmen for many years, as largely engaged in the wholesale tea and grocery trade, and have already proved, by extensive business operations, the value of their location, and the practical results which always follow business enterprise.

MESSRS. SPAULDING & MERRICK

are among the pioneers of the rebuilt street, and in the huge building, numbered 9, 11, 13 and 15, represent one of the most important features of its industry. Before the fire they occupied the same locality, and within seventy-two days after that terrible calamity recommenced the manufacture of their well-known brands of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco in a larger and more commodious factory. They employed one hundred and twenty-five hands, and their enterprise and success can be imagined from the mere fact that in the year 1872 they manufactured and sold, to jobbers exclusively, one million, three hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five (1,360,885) pounds of tobacco, on which they paid a tax of two hundred and seventy-seven thousand, two hundred and eight-two dollars and thirty-three cents ($277,282.33). Their sales amount to $600,000 for the year.

HARMON, MESSER & CO.

Harmon, Messer & Co., wholesale grocers, who occupy the corner of Wabash avenue (formerly River street) and South Water street, are too well known to need an extended notice. To them belongs the credit of being the first house in the trade to return permanently to their old location after the fire. The wisdom of this course is now illustrated by the fact that they are at the centre of the grocery district of Chicago, more than nine-tenths of the trade being done within two blocks of their store. The business of this firm is amongst the largest in the city, being nearly two millions, and increasing yearly. This is attributed in a great measure to the fact that they are the only house in this trade who sell exclusively on thirty (or less) days' credit, thereby securing the best paying merchants and closest buyers who visit this market.

TO BE HANGED.

Perteet, the Colored Wife Murderer, Found Guilty, and Sentenced to be Executed—Motion Entered for a New Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 16.—Judge J. H. Knowlton concluded his six and three-fourths hours' speech to the jury in the case against Andrew J. Perteet this forenoon at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, and Mr. C. H. Reed, State's Attorney, from Chicago, talked to them from that time until noon, when the Court adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m. At the coming in of the Court in the afternoon the instructions of the Court were read to the jury, and they retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of about three hours they returned into Court with the following verdict, signed by each of them:

We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty that he suffer death by hanging.

The verdict did not seem to affect the defendant in the least. He has no idea of being hung; in fact, he says that he will yet walk on the grass that grows over the graves of the witnesses against him.

His counsel entered a motion for a new trial, but does not expect that it will be granted. Judge Knowlton says that he will go to the Supreme Court again, and expects to get a new trial, on the ground that a continuance was denied at the present term, when it should have been granted.

The jury could have brought in their verdict with as little delay as the Chicago jury did, only they were ashamed to show haste. On their first ballot after they got into the jury-room, they stood 7 for and 5 against hanging. The five were for imprisonment for life. On the second ballot they stood 9 to 3; on the third ballot they stood 11 to 1; and on the fourth ballot they were all agreed.

New Steamship Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A new steamship line has been formed to run between the ports of London and Melbourne *via* Chicago and San Francisco. This new corporation is organized in England, and has for its promoters strong men in that country and Australia.

In addition thereto it has formed a co-operative alliance with the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, and the White Star Line across the Atlantic, promising to make its trip from London *via* San Francisco in forty-two days. The ships on the Pacific are to be iron propellers, with a guaranteed speed of fourteen miles an hour. It is expected that within seven months of this time the first ship of the line will arrive at San Francisco. It is said that General Burnside is to be President of the new Company.

Broke Jail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSVILLE, O., Jan. 16.—William Spayd, who has been in the County Jail for some time for killing James Mahar in a bar-room scuffle last spring, and was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, did not wait for his sentence to be carried out, but last evening made his escape with another prisoner named Read, in for stealing horses. They sawed four iron bars out of the side window, and jumped out of the second story down on the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. No trace of them had been found up to 11 o'clock. The Sheriff has offered a reward of $500 for Spayd.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Money was easier and quiet, to-day, at 6@7 on call. Prime mercantile paper is in good demand, at 8@12.

Telegrams from Washington, to-day, indicate that the President will veto whatever measure may be passed restraining the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any portion of the $44,000,000 reserve. There appear to be two interests clashing in Washington,—the mercantile and the banking. The result of this currency movement will show which is the strongest.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull with the exception of the Erie, Pacific Mail, and Western Union, which, for a little while, monopolized the business.

Jay Gould admits that his combination owns the controlling shares of Northwestern, but denies again that he is dabbling in Illinois legislation.

The prominent speculators on the Stock Exchange were inactive to-day.

GOLD

was strong, and the price advanced from 112¼ to 112⅜ on the San Domingo business. The bidding for gold at the Treasury was quite spirited. Two parties bid for $1,000,000 each, one at 112.52½, and the other at 112.30 1-10. The total amount bid for was $4,915,500. As soon as this announcement was made there was a rush for the Gold Room, and the price ran up to 112½ bid.

The *Daily Bulletin* gives the following statistics of the gold movements in New York last year: The exports of specie amounted to $70,639,912, against $61,981,667 in 1871, $58,131,636 in 1870, and $32,114,149 in 1869.

The gold paid into the Treasury for customs, in 1872, amounted to $137,981,979, against $153,202,012 in 1871, $133,775,000 in 1870, and $149,340,083 in 1869.

The Treasury sold, during 1872, $59,000,000 gold, obtaining therefor $66,774,448.70 currency. In 1871, the sales amounted to $83,000,000, for which $92,824,858.97 currency was obtained.

The gold paid out at the Sub-Treasury for interest on coupon bonds amounted, in 1872, to $48,995,294.70, and, in 1871, to $55,234,856.69. The payments for registered interest gold amounted, in 1872, to $23,809,974.50, and, in 1871, to $25,775,040.25, carrying the total gold interest payments by the Sub-Treasury, for 1872, up to $72,805,269.20, against $81,579,896.94 in 1871, $84,707,437.50 in 1870, and $88,064,894.18 in 1869.

BONDS.

Government bonds were strong and higher; prices prevailed at the close. The advance was caused by increased orders from home investors, the rise in gold, and firmness at London. The supply of bonds is very limited.

PRODUCE.

Holders of flour advanced prices on account of the limited arrivals of choice family extras and supers. The market closed strong but quiet, for want of assortment. Wheat was quiet but stronger for choice qualities, the demand being mainly for export. The absence of an assortment of winter checks business. Pork was dull and nominal for wholesale lots. Jobbing lots of mess are quoted at $13.87½. Cut meats—Dry salted shoulders firm at 5c; 500 smoked shoulders sold at 6⅜c. Bacon firmer, with sales of 200 boxes long clear at 7c; short clear is quoted at 7½c. Lard is higher and active, with sales of 3,500 tierces at 8½c for January; 8¼@8⅜c for February, and 8c for city prime, on spot.

THE KANAKAS.

Their Civilization.

"Mark Twain" in the New York Tribune.

I can imagine what is going on in Honolulu now, during this month of mourning, for I was there when the late King's sister, Victoria, died. David Kalakaua (a chief), Commander-in-Chief of the Household Troops (how is that for a title?) is no doubt standing guard now over the closed entrances to the "palace" grounds, keeping out all whites but officers of State; and within, the Christianized heathen are howling and dancing and wailing and carrying on in the same old savage fashion that obtained before Cook discovered the country. I lived three blocks from the wooden two-story palace when Victoria was being lamented, and for thirty nights in succession the mourning pow-pow defied sleep. All that time the christianized but morally unclean Princess lay in state in the palace. I got into the grounds one night and saw some hundreds of half-naked savages of both sexes beating their dismal tom-toms, and wailing and caterwauling in the weird glare of innumerable torches; and while a great band of women swayed and jiggered their pliant bodies through the intricate movements of a lascivious dance called the hula-hula, they chanted an accompaniment in native words. I asked the son of a missionary what the words meant. He said they celebrated certain admired gifts and physical excellencies of the dead princess. I inquired further, but he said the words were too foul for translation; that the bodily excellencies were unmentionable; that the capabilities so landed and so glorified had better be left to the imagination. He said the King was doubtless sitting where he could hear these ghastly praises and enjoy them. That is, the late King—the educated cultivated Kamehameha V. And, mind you, one of his titles was "the Head of the Church;" for, although he was brought up in the religion of the missionaries, and educated in their schools and colleges, he early learned to despise their plebeian form of worship, and had imported the English system and an English Bishop, and bossed the works himself. You can imagine the saturnalia that is making the night hideous in the palace grounds now, where His Majesty is lying in state.

The late King was frequently on hand in the royal pew in the Royal Hawaiian Reformed Catholic Church, on Sundays; but whenever he got into trouble he did not fly to the cross for help—he flew to the heathen gods of his ancestors. Now this was a man who would write you a beautiful letter, in a faultless hand, and word it in faultless English; and perhaps throw in a few graceful classic allusions; and perhaps a few happy references to science, international law, or the world's political history; or he would array himself in elegant evening dress and entertain you at his board in princely style, and converse like a born Christian gentleman; and day after day he would work like a beaver in affairs of State, and on occasion exchange autograph letters with the Kings and Emperors of the old world. And the very next week, business being over, he would retire to a cluster of dismal little straw-thatched native huts by the seashore, and there, for a fortnight, he would turn himself into a heathen whom you could not tell from his savage grandfather. He would reduce his dress to a breech-clout, fill himself daily full of whiskey, and sit with certain of his concubines while others danced the peculiar hula-hula. And if oppressed by great responsibilities he would summon one of his familiars, an ancient witch, and ask her to tell him the opinion and the commands of the heathen gods, and these commands he would obey. He was so superstitious that he would not step over a line drawn across a road, but would walk around it. These matters were common talk in the Islands. I never saw this King but once, and then he was not on his periodical debauch. He was in evening dress attending the funeral of his sister, and had a yard of crape depending from his stovepipe hat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Money was quiet and stead at 6@7.

Sterling firm at 109¼@109½.

Gold more active at 112⅜@112½, closing at 112⅜@112½. Loans, 1@3 per cent to flat. Clearings $42,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $373,000.

Governments ¼@½ higher, except currency bonds. State bonds heavy and nominal.

The stock market was irregular, with lower prices in the morning, partial recovery in the afternoon, and final weakness. Business was very dull, with fluctuations of only ¼@1½ per cent, and for the most part only ¼@½. Pacific Mail, Western Union, Erie, and Union Pacific were the only shares showing even an approach to activity. Pacific fell from 71 to 69¾; Erie rose to 60, fell to 59¾, and closed at 61¼; Western Union advanced from 82¼ to 83¼, closing at 83¼, and Union Pacific advanced from 35¾ to 37, closing at 36¾. The market closed weak.

Sterling exchange, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	115¼
5-20s of '62	114	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	114¼	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77¼
W. U. Tel	83¼	Wabash	72¼
Quicksilver	44¼	Wabash pfd	82
Adams Express	95½	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	83	Terre Haute	19
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	79¼	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	69½	C. & A. pfd	117
New York Central	102½	O. & M.	46¾
Erie	60¾	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	77	C., B. & Q.	114
Harlem	115¼	Lake Shore	93¼
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	138¼
Michigan Central	110¼	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	89¼	Union Pacific stocks	36¼
Northwestern	80¼	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	87¼	Central Pacific bonds	99¼
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack. & W.	95¼
N. J. Central	101¼	P., H. & Erie	8¾
St. Paul	52¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white, 12s 3d@12s 5d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1 p. m.—Markets dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—5 p. m.—Markets dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Consols—Money, 92@92¼; account, 92¼@92¼; 5-20s of '65 and of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89½ (ex-coupons); Erie, 48¼.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £214,500. Rates of discount for three months' bills in open market, ½ below bank rate.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes, 54f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Cotton—Dull; middling upland, 9⅜@10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d.

Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 15 cars reported to arrive, 884, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,715, or 395 cars, against 205 cars the same time last week. Market moderately active and strong at ⅛c decline from yesterday's prices. Unfavorable news from Eastern markets, heavy receipts of the week, the scarcity of cars for shipping, and report of large numbers of cattle being detained at Toledo and points further West for lack of cars were causes of decline. About 800 head disposed of. Sales of 245 Illinois steers, av 1,253 to 1,461 lbs, at $6.00@7.25; 171 Ohio steers, av 1,009 to 1,350 lbs, at $4.75@6.50; 154 Indiana steers, av 1,219 to 1,265 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 132 Indiana cows and heifers, av 1,051 lbs, at $4.35; 15 Ohio oxen, av 1,475 lbs, at $4.87½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 3,200, making the total supply for the week thus far of 12,800, against 12,600 the same time last week. The arrival of Canada sheep and lambs is very light. Market fairly active at $6.50@7.25 for Canada sheep and lambs; 5.00@6.75 for Western sheep. Choice lots a shade higher. Sales 1,606 Michigan sheep, 80@104 lbs, $5.00@7.25; 1,206 Ohio sheep, 84@110 lbs, $5.37½@7.00; 88 Canada sheep, 90 lbs, $6.50; 173 Canada sheep and lambs, 95@119 lbs, $6.80@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 5,600, making a total supply for this week thus far of 22,800, against 23,900 the same time last week. Market stiff at yesterday's prices, with light supply in pens and scarcity of cars for shipping. Sales—Heavy hogs, $4.25@4.35; light hogs, 170@200 lbs, $4.40@4.50.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Cattle trains are irregular and behind time. There were 1,000 head to-day, with 1,350 yesterday, and a full supply is expected to-morrow. Receipts to date this week, 5,300, against 5,660 same time last week. The strong market of Monday was even exceeded yesterday, but the warm weather and thick fog to-day checked transactions, and caused a decline of about ½c per lb. Stock generally thin and selling from 10c for 5½ cwt cows, etc., to 11@11½c; for Texans, 1,050 lbs, 11c for 6 cwt Ohio steers; 12½@13½c for 4 cars fat 7½ cwt steers. Closed heavy and unfavorable for shippers.

Sheep due to-day 26 cars, with nothing in at noon. Arrivals thus far this week, 16,250, against 15,250 the same time last week. Market slow but unchanged. Some rough and unhealthy lots, 111 lbs, selling at 5¼c; 2 cars, 78 lbs Ohio, 6¼c; car 84 lbs; 7 cars 100 lbs, 7½c; cars 115 lbs Kentucky, 8c; and car extra Ohio, 98 lbs, 8¾c.

Hogs expected to-day, 62 cars, completing 32,000 since Saturday, against 26,600 same time last week. There is firmness to-day, live being worth 4⅞@4⅞c; city dressed, 5¾@6¼c; those of 200 lbs at 6c; Western dressed, 5¼@5¾c; cars of 200 lbs, 5¾c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Fairly active at the opening, but closed dull, except for tops. The very best on sale to-day 6¼@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, 5@6¼c; medium or good fair quality, 4@5c. Receipts, 2,132; sales, 1,602.

HOGS—Opened firmer and with good demand, but closed with little animation. Sales at 5¾@6¾c; receipts, 5,839.

SHEEP—Were active and higher, prices ranging from 4½@8c; receipts, 1,662.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Business was unfavorably influenced by the wet and foggy weather to-day, and although the commission agents were fairly employed, the jobbing demand was light. Brown and bleached sheetings, shirtings, and colored cottons continue very firm with both agents and jobbers. Stocks in first hands remain light on the leading makes. Woollens, cassimeres, meltons, cheviots, and Scotch suitings met with fair sales. Foreign goods are dull. John Stone & Sons, of Philadelphia, millinery importers, have suspended.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—Crude petroleum dull and heavy at 6c; refined, heavy, Philadelphia, 21½c; New York, 22c; here on cars for western trade, 17½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but firm; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65 good to choice, $7.75@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.35@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.20@9.65; St. Louis, $7.75@13.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.50. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, delivered, $3.50. Wheat—More active and firm; demand chiefly for export; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.65@1.66; No. 2 and No. 3 mixed, $1.56; No. 3 spring, $1.50@1.54½; inferior spring, $1.45@1.50. Rye, barley, and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 12,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 65½@66½c; do. in store, 63½@64c; new Western mixed, 65½@66c; yellow, 67c. Oats quiet; steady; new Western, 50@53½c; white, 50@55c; black, 48½@51c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 38@39c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee excited on account of rumored loss of steamer Erie with 20,000 bags; Rio, 16@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 66@72c. Rice scarce and firm at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9½c; refined, 22c.

TURPENTINE—Stronger at 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.75; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef a shade easier; mess, $10.00@11.00; extra, $12.25@12.50. Hams quiet at $30.00@32.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long clear, 6⅞@7c, short clear for January, 7½c; long and short clear for March, 7½c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8⅜@8½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 12½@15c.

WHISKEY—Lower; 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.50. Wheat quiet, firm; red, $1.95@2.00; No. 1 spring, $1.71. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; old yellow, 59@62c; old, 61c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active but not higher; old mess pork, $13.00; new, 13.50@13.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14@14½c; refined, 24½@27c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62@62½c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bulk meats firmer; not quotably higher. Bacon active; shoulders, 5¾@6c; rib sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8@8¼c. New hams unchanged. Lard dull at 7½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Scarce; good local demand; treble, $7.50@9.00; choice, $9.50@10.50. Corn scarce and higher; white, 66c. Oats firm; 48@50.

BRAN—Scarce; $1.35.

HAY—Fair demand; choice, $29.00@41.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.63@13.75. Dry salt meats scarce and firmer; 5@7¼@7½c. Bacon in demand and scarce; 5¾@9¼@10½c. Hams firm; sugar cured, 16@17c. Lard; supply light; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair demand; inferior, 5@6c; common, 6¼@7c; fair to fully fair, 7¼@8¼c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal, 46@50c; fair, 53@54c; prime, 55@57c; strictly prime, 58@60c. Coffee in good demand at 16½@19½c.

WHISKEY—Louisiana scarce at 94c; no Western.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales, 7,250 bales; good ordinary, 17¼c; low middlings, 18⅝c; middlings, 19⅜c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 7,330 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 7,653 bales; Barcelona, 1,679; coast, 1,161. Stock, 163,011 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active and higher; extra white, $1.93½; No. 1, $1.81½@1.82½; amber, $1.65½. Corn steady at 41@41½c. Oats steady at 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; $8.15@8.40 Wheat firm; $1.73@1.75. Other grain steady.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; offerings light; $12.50. Lard firmer; steam, 7¾@7½c; kettle, 7¼@7½c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 4@4½c; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6@6¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear 7½c. Green meats firmer; shoulders, 3½@3¾c, with sales of light averages at 3¾c; clear rib, 5¼c; hams, 7½@9c for 17 to 14 lbs average, 16 lbs average, 8½c.

HOGS—Firm for good, dull for light; $3.80@4.10; principal sales at $3.85@4.05. Receipts 11,500.

WHISKEY—Active; 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29¼; No. 2, $1.23¼. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 26¼c. Corn firm; No. 2, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—4,000 brls flour; 22,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—3,000 brls flour.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 white Michigan, $1.88; amber Michigan, $1.69½, spot; No. 1 red, $1.69½. Corn steady; high mixed, 37½@37½c; low mixed, 37c. Oats dull and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50@4.65, dividing on 200 lbs.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, weak. Wheat dull, nominal. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined, steady; held 20@20½c cash for car lots standard white.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active, but easier. Mess pork, $12.50. Bacon shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, $6.20@6.25; clear, $6.40@6.50 loose.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

HOGS—Quiet; $4.00@4.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; stock light and prices unchanged. Wheat higher for spring but only sample lots sold. Winter very firm; No. 3 red, $1.84@1.85; No. 2 do, $1.95@1.97. Corn firm, offerings light. White and yellow mixed, 38c in elevator. Oats offerings light and held higher; small sales at 31c in elevator. Barley firm; spring 70@75c. Rye firm; No. 2, 73@75c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders up country, 4c; clear rib, 5c, both loose. Bacon firm; cash lots, shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c; sweet pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Lard higher; steam, 7¼c, spot; 7¾, seller February.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.40@3.75, most sales at $3.50@3.65. Receipts, 9,200.

CATTLE—Steady—Common to choice cows, 2@4½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON—Dull and lower; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18¼c.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 50c. Oats scarce and firm at 50@52c.

HAY—None here.

BRAN—$27.00.

BULKMEATS—Steady; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6¼c.

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DISSOLUTION.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this, Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M degree. J. O. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this, Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock, in parlors of Oriental Hall, for business. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this, Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. M. degree. By order of the H. P. GEORGE F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The local money market still feels the effect of the inadequacy of facilities for the transportation of hogs, cattle, and products to the Atlantic seaboard. The receipts here now are very heavy, but shippers are unable to realize because they cannot ship and draw. The shipments to the East this week would have been fully double what they have been if the railroads could have taken the freight. The accumulation of all sorts of stuff here of course helps to keep money working close and depresses the prices of products and live stock, thus taking money out of the pockets of every farmer and trader in the Northwest. Notwithstanding this unfavorable condition of things, money is becoming a little easier, though, of course, to nothing like the extent that it would if shipments could be made.

The demand for currency is active, and so much was sent off to New York last week that the supply here seems rather scanty. The banks had depleted their currency balances so much that they now feel disposed to accumulate a better supply. This induces the most of them to sell their New York exchange, and the effect was to depress the price of exchange to about 50c per $1,000 discount between banks to-day.

Money is to be had in the open market at 10 to 12 per cent per annum on first-class collaterals, and on prime commercial paper at 1½ per cent per month.

DEPOSITS IN INSOLVENT BANKS.

A recent decision in the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, announces the principle that deposits obtained by a bank, by fraud or misrepresentation of the real condition of the bank, do not become the property of the bank, and that in the case of insolvency of such bank, the money thus obtained is not part of the assets of the bank, but must be considered the property of the individual from whom it was obtained. The decision also affirms the rule that bills received for collection do not become the property of the bank. If the principle above announced is sustained, it may have an important bearing on the business of banks whose capital has been impaired and the fact concealed from the public. All deposits before the loss of capital would be the property of the bank, but all deposits after the loss, and while it was concealed, would continue to be the property of the depositors, who would, in case of insolvency of the bank, become preferred creditors.

The principle assumed by the decision referred to implies, also, that if the amount of paid-up capital of a bank is misrepresented, the banker is guilty of fraud, and liable to prosecution. In cases of this kind the holders of stock in a bank of which the capital had not been paid up as represented, would be held liable for the debts of the concern to the full amount of their property, regardless of the supposed limitation of their liability to the amount of their stock. The case in which the decision above referred to was given in the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, was Jos. E. Slavenes, who recovered judgment for $3,125 against Silas B. Dutcher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, for a check deposited for collection after the bank was really insolvent. Mr. Justice Pratt, in deciding the question at issue, says: "Inasmuch as plaintiff was not allowed to draw against a check so deposited until the expiration of about twenty-four hours, or until it had been collected, the relation was that of principal and agent. The testimony shows that when the plaintiff deposited the check for $3,125 he was ignorant of any change in the condition of the bank that would prevent them from continuing to transact business as they had before done. But in fact the bank was insolvent, and the bank officers well knew that if they received the plaintiff's check the implied conditions on which it was to be received could not be carried out. Candor and good faith required them to decline to receive the check. Instead of pursuing that course, so obviously proper, they took the check and placed it among their assets. At 2 o'clock of the next day it was paid by the drawee, but before that time, upon the application of the bank, the Court had appointed a Receiver, entirely destroying the bank's capacity for transacting business. When the Receiver was appointed the check in question was still the property of the plaintiff, was in the possession of the bank and the proceeds came into the Receiver's hands. He thus became possessed of the plaintiff's money without the plaintiff's consent, and under circumstances that gave him no claim to retain it. But having done so, and the defendant having, as Assignee in bankruptcy, succeeded to the possession of the fund, he must be held to have taken it in subordination to the plaintiff's rights. Defendant being in possession of money that equitably belongs to the plaintiff, an action for money had and received will lie against him in favor of the plaintiff."

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

The forthcoming annual report of the Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts will show that the 172 savings banks of that State hold $184,797,313 of deposits, or considerably more than double the total amount of deposits in all the National Banks in the State ($83,933,013). The investment of the $184,797,313 in savings deposits is as follows: 48 per cent in mortgages on real estate; 23 per cent invested in bank stock, railroad bonds, town, city, and Government bonds; 20 per cent in loans on personal security and on collaterals.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '64	113⅞	114¼
5-20s of '65	115	115¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115	115¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114¾	115
10-40s	110⅞	111
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅝	111⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½	110⅜
Gold Exchange	....	112¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	112	112½

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 30 and s 7 75-100 ft of Lot 31 in Seaman & Busby's Block 6, n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $8,187.

Warren av, bet Paulina and Page sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $4,500.

Clybourn av, bet Dayton and Kneer sts, sw f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Rebecca st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, Lots 87 and 88, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 36, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lot 35, in same, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $900.

West Washington st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lincoln st, 146 ft n e of Lee av, s e f, 25x132 ft, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Morgan st, s w corner of Harrison st, Lots 1 and 2, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 30 and 31, in Block 9 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,200.

Nine lots in Gage et al. Subdivision of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Dec. 14, 1872; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 41, in e ½ of Block 54, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $425.

Cornelia st, bet Noble st and Milwaukee av, n f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Park av, bet Page and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 4, e 25½ ft, Lot 5, and w 16½ ft of Lot 8, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $42,000.

Dania av, 275 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $900.

Langley st, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 57 ft to alley; dated Oct. 9, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 60 and 61, in Prussing's s w Block in s ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $2,050.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Babetta st, s w corner of Fabius st, n f, 147x124½ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,700.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 1 of Linn & Swan's w ½ of Block 18, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Stone av, 245½ ft w of Washington and Morgan sts, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $433.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 2, of Baierle's Lots 1 to 5 Turner's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $600.

Kimbark av, cor of Grove st, e f, 120x124 ft, dated July 10, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

North 30 ft of Lots 23 to 25, in Block 3 of Nicholes's ½ Lots 15 and 16, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 15, 1872; consideration, $600.

Undivided half of e 9 acres of n ½ n ½ of n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 13, 38 13, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $4,950.

Lots 2 and 3 of Lot 51, in original Town of Brighton, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $700.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,706	3,017	5,039	2,321
Wheat, bu	24,650	10,850	7,651	727
Corn, bu	100,120	45,060	1,592	36,337
Oats, bu	35,883	15,118	17,178	12,337
Rye, bu	3,192	1,807	......	1,797
Barley, bu	10,620	10,510	14,855	3,123
Grass Seed, lbs	34,755	49,690	......	40,884
Flax Seed, lbs	98,000	......	......	......
Broom Corn, lbs	34,000	23,480	13,318	4,550
Cured Meats, lbs	152,090	235,820	2234,209	1504,603
Beef, brls	......	43	7	50
Pork, brls	76	734	104	......
Lard, lbs	132,760	48,170	1076,894	424,185
Tallow, lbs	38,770	19,570	19,000	......
Butter, lbs	47,411	54,126	29,050	12,620
Dressed Hogs, No	1,545	2,517	913	1,910
Live Hogs, No	25,947	19,318	2,854	5,036
Cattle, No	1,938	1,719	1,319	783
Sheep, No	1,142	2,118	......	2,305
Hides, lbs	130,988	131,420	169,825	45,865
Highwines, brls	272	358	877	612
Wool, lbs	38,377	99,030	51,300	93,000
Potatoes, bu	1,298	......	......	300
Lumber, m ft	221	427	251	480
Shingles, m	69	70	236	85
Lath, m	40	......	5	5
Salt, brls	135	......	391	2,665

Withdrawn from store for city consumption: 2,888 bu wheat; 4,030 bu corn; 1,584 bu oats; 358 bu rye; 10,860 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 113 cars wheat; 214 cars corn; 16 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 374 cars, or 145,000 bu.

The annual assessment on members of the Chicago Board of Trade, for 1873, is $25.00; now due.

We have mentioned two or three reforms, or changes looking towards reforms, that would probably be undertaken by the Board of Trade under the new *regime*. Among these are a rule making non-fulfilment of contract a cause for suspension, without formal complaint of the party or parties with whom the contract was made. Another is the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report on railroad charges for transportation, especially by through freight lines. It is probable that action in both these directions will be taken ere long.

The receipts of flour and wheat in Great Britain from all foreign sources in 1872 were equal to about 115,000,000 bu wheat; and receipts of corn about 50,000,000 bu. The actual footings have not yet reached us.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger to-day, and averaged a little more active than yesterday. The principal reason for the agreeable change was probably the more settled condition of the weather, which promises to permit a more rapid freight movement Eastward. Hence buyers for shipment took hold with a little more freedom, and this incited the speculative element to increased confidence, though their operations were still limited by lack of money. The demand for groceries continues slowly to improve, and prices, as a rule, are firmly held. Weakness is still a feature of the market for sugars, but with this exception the quotations were well sustained all around. Coffees continue strong, and under a better demand prices would no doubt advance. Dry goods remain dull. Trade is reported better than a fortnight ago, but there is no animation in any department, and prices are not subjected to any material fluctuation. The bagging market was quiet and firm. Butter was quoted quiet, with prices easy, save for choice dairy, which, being in light supply, was firmly held. Cheese met with a fair inquiry, and good goods commanded full prices. Coal remains steady. There was more inquiry for hay, but the volume of sales was not materially larger, the lack of transportation facilities checking the outward movement. In the hide market a slightly easier feeling was developed, though the weakness did not amount to a decline. Leather remains inactive, so far as the jobbing trade is concerned, though fair activity was reported among manufacturers. Prices remain strong. Oils were moving to a fair extent with few changes in values, a ½c decline in carbon being the only alteration worthy of note. Tobacco, wood, and pig iron remain steady. Trade at the lumber yards continues light, and prices are without alteration. Building materials, metals, and tinners' stock, nails, and naval stores were quiet and steady. Wool was quiet and firm; manufacturers are buying in small lots only, for pressing necessities. Stocks are light, and there is very little coming in. Broom corn was unchanged; the better grades are in demand and firm; choice green hurl would bring 7@7½c, but there is scarcely any in the market. Hops were quiet and firm. The supply is very light and the receipts of Western are meagre. A few foreign hops are offered, and met with a moderate demand, principally among German brewers. Seeds were in fair request and firmer, owing to the high offerings. Timothy sold at $3.05@3.35, and clover at $5.10@5.35. Potatoes were in fair local demand. Choice poultry was in good demand on local account, but the offerings of such were light, and prices were stronger. Chickens were firm, being in limited supply. Game was in moderate request, with adequate offerings. Green fruits were in the average demand, and steady. The receipts of apples have been large during the mild weather, and car lots are a trifle easier. Eggs are steady at 28@29c for fresh.

Highwines were dull and little better than nominal at the decline noted yesterday. There were free sellers all through the session at 88½c, and one or two buyers at 88c per gallon. Sales were confined to 50 brls at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were in better demand, owing to the change in the weather, and advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with live hogs, though the offerings were larger, as several lots were brought out which have been held over during the thaw, and some were sold to arrive. Heavy weights sold chiefly at $4.50@4.52½, and light weights at $4.55@4.60, chiefly at $4.55. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 490 head (part to arrive) at $4.55; 75 at $4.52½; 1,196 at $4.50; 442 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.50@4.60, and 443 do at $4.50@4.55. Total, 2,646 head.

Provisions were rather quiet, but again stronger all round. Live hogs were reported firmer at the Stock Yards, with a light supply, and the great mass of operators seemed to think that, after all, the rush is over. Hence products opened with free buyers at yesterday's prices, and soon advanced under a fair demand which seemed to be urgent, though chiefly speculative, establishing a rise of 5c per brl on cash mess pork, and 20c per brl on options; 10@15c per 100 lbs on lard, while meats were generally held ⅛c higher, except on shoulders. It is believed that there are a great many orders here, and that buyers will be more willing to take hold now that there is a better prospect of being able to move the product. We note that the shipments from New York for the week ending last evening were 6,398 brls pork; 10,650 tcs lard, and 15,650 boxes of bacon. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.65@11.70; do seller February, $11.95@12.00; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.35@12.40; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.25@7.30; do seller February, $7.30@7.32½; do seller March, $7.50@7.55; do seller April, $7.60@7.65. Green hams at 8@8½c for 15-lb averages, and 7½@7⅝c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3½c; do rough sides, 5@5⅛c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅜@5⅝c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4@4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6@6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6¼@6⅜c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11.70; 500 brls do at $11.65; 750 brls do, seller March, at $12.25; 250 tcs lard at $7.30 per 100 lbs; 1,000 tcs do at $7.25; 750 tcs do at $7.20; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $7.15; 500 tcs do do at $7.12½; 60 tcs do (kettled) at $7.25; 250 tcs do, seller February (last evening), at $7.25; 1,250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.55; 1,000 tcs do at $7.50; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅞c; 20,000 lbs green do at 3½c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8⅝c; 100 tcs do at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅛c; 100,000 lbs green do at 5⅛c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6c, boxed; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅝c, boxed; 100 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do at $6.22½; 250 boxes do at $6.20; 200 boxes long and short clear at $6.06¼; 500 boxes do, seller February, at $6.18¾; 50 brls city tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was less active, and steady, former prices being firmly maintained. There was a disposition to buy, somewhat in excess of suitable offerings, as many dealers have such light stocks that anything like selection is out of the question. The shipments of yesterday were considerably in excess of receipts, and stocks bid fair to work down to even a lower point than now. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 100 brls do at $8.00; 500 brls on private terms; 250 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.50; 100 brls do (Harvest Home) at $6.37½; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 at $5.15; 175 brls on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $3.50; 50 brls rye at $4.50. Total, 1,675 brls. Also ten tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons corn meal at $12.50; 10 tons mill feed at $13.50, all on track.

Wheat was more active, and decidedly strong, averaging 1½c higher than yesterday, under the operation of causes entirely local. New York was reported firmer, but this was probably only a reflex of our own condition, as Liverpool was variously quoted all the way from quiet and steady down to dull and lower. Our receipts were also larger; but this seemed to make no difference. Several buying orders were on the floor from outsiders, and a good many of the local shorts were all at once impressed with the idea that it was of no use to wait longer for a decline, and filled in; seeing which, some who had sold only a day or two ago also commenced to fill. It was stated that much of the wheat now here is held on outside account, and the receipts locked up in safes at Montreal, leaving us with but little, really, to cover the trades already made for next month. Seller February opened at $1.22⅝, advanced to $1.23¾, fell back to $1.22⅝, rose to $1.23¾, and closed at $1.23½@1.23⅝. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21½@1.22⅝, closing at $1.22; fresh receipts of do had a slight preference. Seller March sold at $1.24½@1.25¾, closing at $1.25½. Seller the year sold at $1.18. No. 1 spring was nominal—held at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.08; and rejected nominally at 94½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring (A., D. & Co.) at $1.23; 2,400 bu do at $1.22½; 12,800 bu do at $1.22⅝; 31,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 20,600 bu do at $1.22⅛; 21,600 bu at $1.22; 7,000 bu do at $1.21⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.21¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08½; 6,400 bu do at $1.08; 5,600 bu do at $1.07¾; 800 bu do at $1.07½; 400 bu rejected spring at 97c; 400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 94½c; 400 bu by sample at $1.32. Total, 126,000 bu.

Corn was a little more active, and averaged ⅛@¼c higher, under an improved demand, which was said to be done to create firmness at other points; but fell off, and closed dull when New York was quoted tame and easier. It is, however, probable that the advance was principally in sympathy with wheat. Offerings were rather light, though receipts were liberal. Seller February opened strong at 30⅝c, declined to 30⅜c, and closed at 30⅜@30½c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 30½c, and closed dull at 30⅜c. Rejected was in fair demand from distillers at yesterday's range. Seller March was little better than nominal at 31⅛c; seller April at 32@32½c; seller May at 36@36½c; and seller June at 37@37½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 37,200 bu do at 30⅜c; 800 bu rejected at 28½c; 800 bu do at 28¼c; 800 bu do at 28c; 5,200 bu do at 27½c; 400 bu ear at 35½c on track. Total, 51,400 bu.

Oats were in moderate demand, and a shade firmer on cash lots; while options were steady, with little doing. Receipts continue fair, with a steady outgo for shipment, which prevents anything like a rapid increase of stocks. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 25½@25⅝c; seller February at 25½@25⅝c; and seller April at 26⅝c. Seller March was nominal at 26@26½c, and seller may at 29½@29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 25½c; 9,800 bu do at 25⅝c; 10,400 bu do at 25½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 600 bu by sample at 26½c; 600 bu do at 26c. Total, 23,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and firm, but more variable at yesterday's range of prices. The receipts were again higher, and all offerings met with ready sale. The market for No. 2 closed with 67c bid for regular, and 67½c bid for 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; 3,600 bu do at 67½c; 1,200 bu do at 67⅝c; 2,000 bu do at 67½c; 5,000 bu at 67c; 400 bu rejected (Central) at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 13,800 bu.

Barley was active, and again advanced 1½c, under a good demand, much of which was speculative. The market opened with 69c bid for No. 2, and closed firm at 70½c; while No. 3 opened at 58½c, and closed at 59@59½c. These quotations were on receipts in ordinary houses. Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts commanded a premium of 1½@2c; and the Illinois Central receipts had also a slight preference. Seller February sold at 70c early, and 71½c at the close, there being none offered after the last sale. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 72c; 1,600 bu do at 71½c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 16,000 bu do at 70½c; 3,600 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 69⅝c; 400 bu do at 69½c; 1,600 bu do at 69c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 60c; 800 bu do at 59½c; 2,000 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 400 bu do at 46c; 400 bu by sample at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 1,700 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 77½c; 400 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 73c. Total, 38,700 bu.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

An exchange says:

Mr. James Caird, an accepted authority upon the pipe question, both in England and on the Continent, recently published a letter on the crops of 1872, and on the probable wants of England during the coming year, of no little interest to American growers and dealers. The yield in England for 1872 was light, more so than was expected even by those who predicted a limited crop, and there is already a general apprehension as to the grain production of 1873. The weather last autumn was so wet that it was impossible to prepare and sow the best wheat lands, and Mr. Caird is of opinion that, even if the weather should change, the season is too far advanced to make up altogether for lost time. Should it continue, he fears that the harvest of 1873 may be as bad as that of 1853, which was the worst during the last twenty years, and was the consequence of the wet autumn and winter of 1852. The same results are likely to reduce the crop of 1873, as they did that of 1853, and perhaps to a still more disastrous extent.

Taking the crop of 1853 as a basis of calculation, Mr. Caird estimates "that England will need 8,000,000 bushels of grain per month, from September, 1872, to September, 1873. If this mark is reached, it will be the largest quantity of grain ever put into England in a single twelvemonth. In considering the question of obtaining this quantity of grain, Mr. Caird suggests that France may be able to throw a heavy amount into the English market, and thus keep down the price. In support of this view of the case, he declares that in 1858, 1859, 1865, and 1866—years of low price—nearly one-fourth of the whole foreign supply of Great Britain was delivered from France. This year she is able to export apparently more than ever before, having sent to the English market during the last two months at a rate of 40 per cent higher than in the most abundant of former years. France, therefore, being out of the market as a buyer, and in the market as a seller, prices ought to be moderate. In fact, they have been moderate thus far, the state of the English crop considered; yet they have sufficed to bring in within two months the unprecedented supply of 20,648,000 bushels. A continuance of that rate during the next twelvemonth would produce more than 120,000,000 bushels of imports, or very much more than Mr. Caird thinks likely to be wanted. This aspect of the case is not favorable for the sale of American grain on very advantageous terms. But France is not a steady producer, and her supply may be interfered with from a variety of causes, so that our crop will in the end command fair prices and a ready sale.

The crop of potatoes in England and Ireland is still more limited than that of grain. Mr. Caird said that in almost all parts of England the crop on the rich and low-lying soils is deficient 75 per cent, nor is there a large yield on the dry soils, though what there is is good. Any estimate must be to a considerable extent conjectural, but the same gentleman has little doubt that the potato crop of England will be 1,500,000 tons short. It is in Ireland, of course, that this question is most serious. The Irish plant twice as much land with potatoes as the English—1,000,000 acres to 500,000 or 600,000 here. In 1857-58-59 the Irish yield was 12,731,000 tons; in the three following years, 6,748,000 tons, hardly more than half. This year good judges do not look for more than half a crop in Ireland. These are the views of an intelligent man upon the crops of England and Ireland, and they can be taken as a basis in this country for action in relation to our surplus production in the grain line.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active, and ¼@½c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21½@1.21⅝ seller the month, closing at $1.21⅝; and $1.23⅛@1.23¼ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅜c seller the month, and 30⅜@30⅝c seller February. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.77@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand for the higher grades of corn continues fair. Very choice green hurl is scarce, and firm at 7@7½c, owing to the deficiency of the crops in this grade. Red and inferior qualities are plentiful and dull. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter market continues quiet and easy for all descriptions except choice packed, which is not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet the current consumptive demand. Shippers were buying sparingly—chiefly of low grades at 8@17c. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Quiet still prevails in this market, and values remain without material change. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—A fair local and shipping demand exists for choice hand-picked beans, and the offerings of such are light. Common grades are in fair supply, and are a trifle easier. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is very quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Steady improvement is noticeable in the demand for this class of goods, and the general market was again quoted steady and firm. Stocks are ample, with the exception of corn, tomatoes, and raspberries. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—Business was again fair to-day, and for fine goods the market exhibited considerable strength, as the stocks of such are light here and at the East. The poorer grades are in full supply, and prices are a little irregular. We quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—The coal market presented no new feature. Only a moderate number of orders were placed, at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces and pork barrels were in fair demand at quotations. Flour barrels were in the usual request. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 500 lard tierces at $1.75; 480 do at $1.70.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request. The supply is quite liberal. Fresh are quotable at 27@29c; pickled at 20@24. Sales include 1,000 doz at 29c; 2,800 doz at 23c; 10 cases pickled at 22c; 15 cases do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Dealers report a fair demand on local and mail order account for prime feathers. The supply is ample. Prices rule as follows: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—There was only slight change in this market. Business is still dull, but gradual improvement is reported, and the general market is in a much more satisfactory condition than a fortnight ago. Stocks are moderate, but fully equal to present requirements. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices ranged substantially the same as for the past fortnight or more. The demand continues small, and the prevalent feeling is one of depression. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@12c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@ c.

GAME—There was a fair inquiry for game. Choice trapped birds were in request. Venison is in liberal supply and dull at 7@8c. Sales include 10 brls (choice packed) prairie chickens at $3.25; 200 doz at $3.00; 12 doz do shot at $2.75; 6 doz poor at $2.25; 20 doz quail at $1.15; 30 doz at $1.10; 227 doz at $1.00; 40 doz rabbits at 80c; 45 doz do at 65c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples have been quite liberal for a few days past, and car lots are a trifle easier, quotable at $3.00@3.25. Apples sell from store in a small way at $2.75@4.00 per brl. Other fruit was in moderate supply and demand. We quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Messina do, $8.00; Valencia oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes at $6.50@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade few changes, and none worthy of special mention, were developed. Our jobbers report steady improvement in the demand, and, although there is not, as yet, anything resembling activity either in staple or fancy groceries, indications are favorable for a good healthy trade by and by, and prices are well sustained all around. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23¼c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21¾@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 11¾@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@11½c; yellow C, 11¾@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¾@11c; [illegible] do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Dealers report a better inquiry, but otherwise the condition of the market is the same as for a fortnight past. Cars continue scarce and dealers are unable to fill only a small portion of the Eastern and Southern orders that are placed from day to day. Arrivals are ample. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A slightly easier feeling seemed to prevail in this market, but there was no quotable change in values. Grubby hides are beginning to arrive pretty freely, and whatever of weakness the market may exhibit is due to this fact. The demand continues fair, and equal to the supply. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb at 25@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. Stocks are very light, and there are very few Wisconsin hops now coming in, most of the crop having been bought up, and, it is said, a fair proportion of it has gone East. The following prices are based on cash sales: Prime to choice Western hops at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues light, although rather better than for some time past. There was no variation in values, and the market may be quoted steady, as follows:

Flat iron	4	6-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		13c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		℔ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates

English spring steel	11½ @12½c ℔ lb

LEATHER—The jobbing trade continues inactive, with prices nominally unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	24@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The demand for both pine and hard wood continues moderate, although trade is gradually brightening up. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	@3.50
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.80@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no particular change. The demand is very light, and the market rules firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in light request. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d, do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Carbon was again reported weak, and we drop quotations ½c, there being free sellers at 24c. Turpentine was firmer, in sympathy with recent advance at the East. Lard, linseed, and other descriptions were steady and generally firm. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue dull at former prices. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—The receipts are very light, and there is very little choice fresh stock on the market. A fair local demand exists for good turkeys and chickens, and they are a shade firmer. Turkeys are quotable at 10@13c; chickens, $2.00@3.75; geese, $7.00@10.00; ducks, $3.50@4.00. Sales include 1,200 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 400 lbs do at 12½c; 2,100 lbs good at 12c; 1,100 lbs at 11c; 300 lbs poor at 10c; 5 doz large chickens; at $4.00 85 doz at $3.25@3.50; 42 doz fair at $2.75@3.00; 14 doz at $2.50; 3 coops geese at $10.00; 3 coops do at $9.00; 9 doz dressed at $9.00; 4 doz at $8.00@8.00.

POTATOES—A fair demand prevails for potatoes in small lots from store. The market is liberally supplied. Choice peachblows, free from frost, are selling at 80@85c. A good many of the offerings are slightly frosted, and bring 70@75c. Sales include 340 bu choice at 80@85c; 250 bu at 75c; 140 bu slightly frosted at 70c.

SALT—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light demand at the quotations below:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a fair amount of trading in seeds to-day for the season, and prices were stronger, owing to the limited offerings. Timothy was quite firm, and sold at $3.05@3.35 for fair to prime. Clover was higher, sales being made at $5.10@5.35 for ordinary, and $5.65 for mammoth. Choice flax sold at $1.75; Hungarian at $1.00 for prime. Sales were reported of 50 bags prime timothy at $3.35; 15 bags do at $3.25; 54 bags at $3.20; 6 bags at $3.05; 100 bags on private terms; 25 bags choice clover at $5.35; 38 bags prime at $5.25; 54 bags at $5.20; 26 bags at $5.10; 25 bags mammoth at $5.65; 20 bags prime flax at $5.75; 25 bags Hungarian at $1.00; 200 bags Hungarian and millet at 87½c.

TEAS—The tea trade was reported moderately active, and the market was firm at full former rates. Orders were being filled within the range of the following quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm and unchanged. A fair movement was witnessed at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—In this market there was little doing, and prices were without change, ranging as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Manufacturers are buying only in small lots to supply current wants. Stocks are very light, and the market is quite firm, although no immediate advance is looked for. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@52c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	48@55c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,726	31,547	1,679
Tuesday	4,497	40,471	1,092
Wednesday	1,938	25,947	1,141
Thursday	1,800	22,000	600
Total	11,961	119,965	4,512
Same time last week	6,101	91,875	4,589

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,501	6,249	736
Tuesday	1,125	4,154	775
Wednesday	1,319	2,854	....
Total	3,945	13,257	1,511

CATTLE—The volume of trade in this department of the market exhibited a respectable increase as compared with either of the preceding days of the week, but there was, after all, a lack of animation, and prices were only indifferently sustained for any description of stock, while for butchers' stuff, and rough thin stock generally, prices were sensibly lower. Had there been an adequate supply of cars in which to forward their purchases, shippers would no doubt have picked up all lots that could be handled to advantage in the Eastern markets, as there is now a good margin to work upon, and they seem anxious to improve what seems to be an opportunity to recover recent severe losses. But the uncertainty of getting the stock forward retarded operations, and it was dragging trade from the opening to the close. The arrivals embraced some very fine stock, but there were also many poor droves, and the average fell considerably below the average quality of last week. Most of the day's sales were within the range of $3.75@5.25. Some scallawags sold at $2.50@3.00, while a few choice were taken at $5.65@5.75. There was a fair inquiry for stockers at $3.25@4.00, and for butchers' cows at $2.50@4.00. Texas cattle were neglected, and only a few of the offerings were disposed of. Prices range from $2.50@3.00 for poor, to $4.50 for choice. Veal calves sold at about former rates, or at $6.50@5.75 for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed quiet, with the yards well filled with unsold cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.60

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
13	butchers' stuff	1,103	$4.00
19	butchers' stuff	938	2.90
16	medium steers	1,250	5.12½
32	Texas cattle	1,228	3.30
62	medium steers	1,261	5.12½
17	good steers	1,422	5.60
31	butchers' stuff	946	2.90
67	fleshy steers	1,155	4.60
18	cows	1,014	3.00
16	fleshy steers	1,175	4.62½
16	fleshy steers	1,157	4.62½
17	fleshy steers	1,338	5.00
31	good steers	1,277	5.35
62	good steers	1,261	5.12½
34	medium steers	1,308	5.05
68	medium steers	1,223	5.00
17	choice steers		64.00
50	good steers	1,360	5.60
36	fair steers	1,164	4.50
35	fair steers	1,274	4.70
17	fair steers	1,195	4.50
17	fair steers	1,312	4.70
18	fair steers	1,105	4.60
11	butchers' stock	1,173	3.85
38	butchers' stock	1,143	4.00
32	good steers	1,329	5.25
54	thin steers	1,164	4.37½
103	good shipping steers	1,400	5.50
14	choice shipping steers	1,475	5.75
33	medium shipping steers	1,166	5.00
17	medium shipping steers	1,162	5.06¼
14	Texas cattle	1,116	3.90
32	medium steers	1,257	5.00
29	thinnish steers	1,037	4.25
136	medium steers	1,367	5.12½
17	good steers	1,433	5.60
52	Texas steers	1,136	3.62½
16	Texas steers	1,285	3.90
18	butchers' stock	910	2.75
13	butchers' stock	944	2.75
33	fair steers	1,233	4.62½
32	fair steers	1,286	4.72½
18	thin steers	1,180	4.25
17	butchers' cows	972	3.00
44	choice steers	1,355	5.62½
18	cows	1,013	3.00
15	cows		4.00

HOGS—Under the diminished receipts (only about 22,000 arrived to-day) the market was stronger. Trains were considerably behind time on all the roads, the arrivals up to 11 o'clock reaching barely 6,500 head, and with a brisk packing and shipping demand to satisfy, sellers had no trouble in realizing promptly, and at a substantial advance on yesterday's rates. Opening sales were at $3.60@3.90, an advance of 5c, and before noon they had crept up to $3.65@3.95, where they remained firm to the close. There is a scarcity of light smooth even bacon grades, and such command $3.90@3.95, while choice fat droves of from 350 to 400 lbs sell at $3.80@3.85. The bulk of to-day's sales were at $3.70@3.85. The market closed firm, with the hogs pretty well cleaned up.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	250	$3.80	80	370	$3.85	46	308	$3.75
43	362	3.75	53	281	3.75	46	194	3.90
50	311	3.75	51	255	3.70	130	348	3.85
121	236	3.60	90	303	3.80	45	180	3.95
41	200	3.90	111	269	3.75	46	210	3.95
62	300	3.65	112	345	3.80	52	319	3.85
237	193	4.00	88	291	3.70	53	216	3.80
97	294	3.80	43	220	3.80	98	317	3.75
55	276	3.75	42	300	3.75	50	255	3.70
61	194	3.80	48	327	3.80	263	280	3.80
48	191	3.80	46	360	3.80	122	207	3.90
78	189	3.90	47	278	3.70	103	297	3.80
51	337	3.70	53	270	3.75	110	260	3.80
43	261	3.75	56	282	3.75	53	324	3.80
67	142	3.60	52	306	3.70	96	337	3.85
34	192	3.85	58	255	3.75	149	333	3.80
45	374	3.75	100	286	3.75	42	337	3.85
66	264	3.65	28	255	3.60	57	350	3.80
52	344	3.75	26	209	3.90	351	303	3.80
112	290	3.75	114	288	3.80	45	314	3.70
50	301	3.70	50	282	3.75	44	337	3.70
43	360	3.75	52	286	3.80	57	281	3.72½
108	316	3.70	25	209	3.75	54	312	3.72½
41	330	3.70	75	360	3.85	45	317	3.75
50	310	3.65	57	387	3.75	38	230	3.85
47	371	3.75	114	254	3.75	50	303	3.80
52	265	3.70	48	335	3.80	53	280	3.75
61	215	3.70	53	292	3.70	51	257	3.70
104	318	3.70	71	206	3.95	111	269	3.75
56	260	3.75	69	218	3.75	52	306	3.70
145	204	3.90						

SHEEP—The general features of the sheep market underwent no very marked change. There was a fair local and outside demand for the different grades, and the offerings were taken up at about former rates, sales making at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to prime. A choice drove, averaging 119 lbs, fetched $6.00. Sales were mostly at $4.00@5.00.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Company, Room 28, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 21, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 137 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 11 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.
D. A. GAGE, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	*4:10 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:15 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*5:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	*9:00 a. m.	‖8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*4:20 p. m.	‖3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*9:30 p. m.	‖9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 15 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:10 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	*7:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*7:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

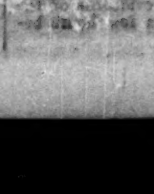
	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 157 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 226 to 236 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 29 State-st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 221 W. Madison.
E. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 200 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 133 22d-st. and 152 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 58 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 276 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 48 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 77 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
H. H. KNICKERBOCKER, 90 and 92 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 57 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 40 State, and cor. 16th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 22 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 6 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 91 State; Branches, 118 Twenty-second and 180 North Clark-sts.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 204 and 206 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 209 South Water-st.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 248 East Lake-st.
Toys and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 263 Wabash-av.
Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 130 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 181 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 15 N. Clinton, near Randolph.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Governor Palmer's Message Ordered Printed After a Long Debate in the Senate.

The Railroad Question Under Consideration in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The printing question came up in the Senate, when Mr. Short, from the Special Committee on Governor Palmer's Message, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies in English and 2,000 in German. Mr. Hampton moved to strike out 5,000 and insert 2,000, which was lost, and then moved to strike out the German. Mr. Sheldon contended that it was unconstitutional to print in any but the English language. Mr. Archer, of Pike, thought what was once done could be done again. The two Constitutions were the same. Mr. Wait read from the old Constitution, to prove that its language on the subject of printing was similar to the new Constitution, and, as printing in German was done under the old, it could not be unconstitutional under the new. Any way, usage had sanctioned the custom. What had the Senator from Champaign to say to that? Mr. Sheldon considered it a poor argument, and thought that, because the old Constitution was trampled upon by former Legislatures, there was no reason why the present Constitution, which was adopted to remedy defects in its predecessor, should be violated. Mr. Waite still thought custom had established the rule. The object of printing was to disseminate information There was a large number of German voters in his district. Nine-tenths of his voters were Germans. If it was good to print in English it was good to print it in German. There might be a question as to whether it ought to be printed at all. He wanted to send copies to his German friends, so that they might study it in their native language. He hoped and trusted they would print in German. Mr. McGrath had also German-American constituents, who would feel insulted by the presumption that they could not read English. It was special legislation to print in German. Why not also print in French, Italian, Swedish, and Irish if they pleased? Did not the Irish troops fight nobly in the last campaign. The motion was a compliment to a class of citizens who desired no such distinction. Printing in German was not one of the inducements to offered Germans to come to America. He did not know Germans from Irish in this country. He supposed they were all Americans, and, if not, they should be. Schools were furnished to teach English, which was the language of the country, and should be recognised as such by the Legislature. The motion to strike out was lost by 23 to 18, and the printing was ordered.

RAILROAD MURDERS.

A bill introduced by Senator Yaeger interests railroad companies, in that it contemplates the amendment of the law of 1853, by which damages in cases of persons killed are limited to $5,000, and leaves it discretionary with the jury as to the amount of damages, which may be unlimited.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Burke's resolution, looking to the improvement of Western rivers, was referred, without debate, to the Committee on Canals and Rivers, after the Wabash and Galena Rivers were indexed, and Peoria and Pekin placed on the list to send delegates. The Senators rather made fun of the resolutions. Then the Senate voted to sustain the Constitution, by voting down a resolution of Mr. Short to print 300 copies.

DETAILED REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.

SENATE.

PETITION.

The PRESIDENT presented a petition from the Farmers' Convention, held at Bloomington, concerning a postponement of the collection of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Revenue.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. NICHOLSON—Providing for the appointment of Surveyors.

By Mr. HINCHCLIFFE—Amending the Practice act; also, a bill providing for the support of married women.

By Mr. PALMER—Providing for the survey of townships.

By Mr. GREEN—To print the sixth volume of the Geological Reports.

By Mr. PALMER—Regarding county boundaries.

By Mr. NICHOLSON—Relating to township organization.

By Mr. STONE—Regarding forcible entry and detainer.

By Mr. SAGE.—In favor of the Governor appointing Thomas Cannon Justice of the Peace in North Chicago, *vice* Owen Dougherty, deceased.

The Senate confirmed him unanimously.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

By consent, a bill passed by the House of Representatives in regard to the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, now pending in Congress, was taken up, and, by a vote, unanimously concurred in.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

By consent, a concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of both Houses on Jan. 21, at noon, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, was read, and, the rules being suspended, passed.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

The rules were suspended, and a resolution of Senator Henry, requesting the Committee on Revenue to report a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, adopted.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

By consent, Senator START, of the Committee to whom was referred Governor Palmer's message, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the same in English and 2,000 in German, and of referring the subjects therein treated to appropriate committees. The question of printing the message in other than the English language provoked much discussion.

An amendment by Senator HAMPTON, to print only 2,000 copies in English, was defeated by a vote of 18 to 33. His amendment to strike out all in relation to foreign languages was defeated by a vote of 18 to 28, the Secretary calling the roll.

AYES.		
Castle,	Hampton,	Patterson,
Cowen,	Henry,	Reynolds,
Cummings,	Jacobs,	Sheldon,
Cusey,	Kehoe,	Strong,
Early,	McGrath,	Thompson,
Green,	Nicholson,	Wilcox—18.
	NAYS.	
Archer,	Ferrell,	Starne,
Baldwin,	Gleim,	Steele,
Brooks,	Gundlach,	Upton,
Bross,	Hinchcliffe,	Waite,
Burke,	Huntley,	Ward,
Burns,	Palmer,	Warren,
Canfield,	Sandford,	Williamson,
Dansby,	Sheppard,	Yaeger,
Dunlap,	Start,	Youngblood—28.
Dow,	ABSENT.	
Cunningham,	Murphy,	Whitney.
Lee,	Voris,	

The report of the Committee was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The special order was the consideration of Senator Burke's resolution for the improvement of Western rivers.

Senator ARCHER moved the postponement of consideration of the resolution until Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock. Lost. The resolution was amended by adding to the cities, Peoria, Pekin, and Quincy, and to the rivers, the Wabash and Galena Rivers.

On motion of Senator VORIS, the resolution, as amended, was referred to the Committee on Canals and River Improvement.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bill 58, to amend the law on township organization. Referred to the Committee on Counties and Township Organization.

Senate bill 59, in relation to forcible entry and detainer. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator NICHOLSON—To print 500 copies of the rules of this House, the Standing Committees, and the joint rules of Senate and House. The rules were suspended to consider the resolution.

Senator SHORT offered a substitute to include the new Constitution. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

By Senator YAEGER—A concurrent resolution instructing our Senators and Congressmen to vote for the bill now pending in Congress to secure discrimination in freights. Special order next Thursday.

By Senator WAITE—Requiring Senators to indorse upon resolutions the Committee to which they wish them referred. Laid over under the rule.

By Senator CUSEY—Authorizing the employment of an extra page.

The rules were suspended to consider the resolution, which was adopted.

By Senator SHORT—To print 300 copies of the new Constitution. Rules suspended, and the ayes and noes on the adoption of the resolution called for, the vote resulting ayes 12, noes 31.

AYES.		
Baldwin,	Crews,	Short,
Brooks,	Cusey,	Upton,
Burns,	Palmer,	Wilcox,
Canfield,	Patterson,	Ferrell.
	NOES.	
Archer,	Henry,	Sheppard,
Brown,	Hinchcliffe,	Starne,
Cusey,	Huntley,	Steele,
Castle,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Cummings,	Kehoe,	Thompson,
Cunningham,	Lee,	Ward,
Donohue,	Murphy,	Warren,
Dow,	Nicholson,	Williamson,
Gleim,	Reynolds,	Yaeger,
Green,	Sanford,	Youngblood—31.
Hampton,		

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Senator Huntley, adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.

REVENUE BILLS.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Revenue, reported a substitute for the various bills that have been introduced for the extension of the time for collecting the taxes of 1872. The substitute grants an extension only to March 1, instead of April 1, as asked for in the original bill. The Committee were of the opinion that a longer extension would derange the entire machinery for the collection of taxes, and in this opinion they were supported by the Auditor's office.

Messrs. BRADWELL and JOHNSTON raised and argued the point that the substitute was not constitutional in the matter of amending without citing the section so amended in full.

Messrs. HAY and ROUNTREE argued that the constitutional requirement was complied with in the preamble, which set forth at length the sections to be amended. The bill was read a first time and ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER—To provide for punishing criminals who plead insanity.

By Mr. CRONKITE—In relation to the cancellation of deeds and mortgages; also to annul village and city charters.

By Mr. GRAY—In relation to fees and salaries.

By Mr. HARVEY—Regulating the time for holding town meetings.

By Mr. POLLOCK—In relation to juries.

By Mr. QUINN—To amend the act concerning conveyances.

By Mr. ROUNTREE—Authorizing Circuit Judges to hold Courts in other than their Judicial Districts, and providing payment for the same.

By Mr. SHUMWAY—To exempt horsesteads and other property from forced sale under execution.

By Mr. THORNTON—To amend the act concerning conveyances.

By Mr. TRUITT—To remove judgment from Justices of the Peace to Circuit Courts.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. CASSEDY introduced a joint resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of a law regulating railroad and transportation companies, and preventing railroad companies from making unjust discrimination in charges.

Mr. BRADWELL hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Railroads. Several gentlemen objected to the reference. The House was ready to vote upon it now. It was a question that had been discussed in the public press, and there could be no opposition to it.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Lost—yeas, 134; yeas, 9.

Mr. SCANLAN thought that the gentlemen should have come prepared to vote for such a measure. The motion to refer was lost—yeas, Mr. Bradwell; noes, all the other members.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the previous question, on the motion to refer. Lost.

Mr. WESTFALL moved a reference to the Committee on Inland Commerce and Warehouses.

Mr. BALLOW moved the previous question. Ordered, and reference lost.

Mr. CASSEDAY moved the previous question on the resolution. Ordered. The yeas and nays were demanded. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 125; nays, 15. Those voting no were Alexander, of Crawford; Anderson, Bishop, Edgar, Dunham, Flanders, Halpin, Jackson, Jessup, Kann, McSherran, Oberly, Rogers, Scott; Smith, Sylvester.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Senate resolution setting Tuesday next as the day for the election of United States Senator was received.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Some dozen leaves of absence were granted.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Consolidation and Incorporation—The Next State Fair to be Held at Peoria—Legal Advertising.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The certificate of consolidation of the Danville & Rosedale Railway Company with the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad Company was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

Articles of incorporation of the Arkansas Valley Land Company were also filed. The object of the corporators is to trade in Arkansas lands, and do a homestead and emigration business. Capital, $100,000, or $100 per share, for twenty-five years. Corporators, Webb, of Cairo; Hand, of Sandoval; Cooper, of Centralia, and Bothwell, of Bloomington.

Also the News Letter Printing Company filed articles.

The Board of Agriculture this morning took up the special order for 10 o'clock, and examined proposals from the Cities of Decatur, Peoria, and Ottawa, for the location of the State Fair. After the claims of each place had been fully presented by representatives from each city, the Board went into session with closed doors, which resulted in the location of the Fair at Peoria, commencing on Monday, Sept. 15, and continuing one week thereafter. Springfield was not a competitor. The vote stood: For Peoria, 10; Ottawa, 5; Decatur, 3. There was considerable disappointment felt on the part of the delegation from Ottawa, for the reason that extensive preparations were made last fall, involving much expense, for the benefit and use of the State Fair, and that, it being customary for the fair to be held two years at one place, it was but justice to the people of Ottawa and the Northern part of the State that the fair should be again located there.

The premium lists were revised this afternoon, and awarding committees appointed, and the Board will probably adjourn to-night.

A meeting of the editors of all the most prominent weekly papers in the State was held here to-day. E. L. Merritt was chosen President; McLaughlin, of Harvard, and S. Cupp, of Rushville, Secretaries. The meeting was called to consider the subject of legal advertising, and resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of E. L. Merritt, of the *Register*, J. K. Mason, Decatur *Republican*, and J. H. Magie, to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to compel the publication of certain legal notices, which, they claim, are necessary for the information of the people. Among the notices are the disbursements by Boards of Supervisors and County Courts, sales by Sheriffs and Masters in Chancery, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The meeting was harmonious.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of Charles Kitson *vs.* The Mayor *et al.* of Ann Arbor, has decided that any municipality in the State may impose upon the business of saloon-keepers a license tax, without violation of the true intent and meaning of the State Constitution.

—The tendency of public opinion in Newfoundland is strongly indicated by the fact that the new Parliament which is soon to assemble is nearly unanimous for pressing the independence of the island so far as the Dominion is concerned. Of the thirty members composing the Parliament, all but two are opposed to the Confederation. The only remains of British authority are a nominal Governor and a solitary Union Jack over his residence. The sympathies of the people tend toward annexation to the United States, and it is believed the action of the coming Parliament will be favorable to the project.

—Our correspondent at Peking sends us additional particulars of the marriage of the Emperor of China. The ceremonies that took place within the palace were of a very interesting character. When the bride reached the palace she was presented with gold and silver, together with vases containing various articles intended to symbolize all the productions of the earth. She then stepped from her chair upon a small golden saddle, and entered the palace. On the third day after the marriage, the Emperor and Empress were to appear in gorgeous dresses, which are said to have cost £180,000 each.—*London News.*

A RELIEF REMINISCENCE.

A Trial Arising Out of the Days of the Fire.

Judge Tree's Court in the Possession of Ladies.

Members of the Relief Society Sued by Mrs. Tucker.

Damages Laid at $20,000—Testimony of Plaintiff.

There was but one event in legal circles, yesterday, to redeem the business of the day from complete monotony and utter lack of interest; but that one event compensated for a good deal. It is not too much to say that Judge Tree's room presented an unusual, interesting, and animated spectacle; lovely woman, several lovely women, graced the scene with their presence, both as spectators and actors; and the exceedingly deep, not to say passionate, enthusiasm with which the latter abandoned themselves to the fascinations of the law—that is to say, of the particular suit on hand—could not fail to arrest the attention of the reporter. That "one story is good until another is told," appeared to be eminently true of these proceedings. The plaintiff, Mrs. Tucker, rather a well-known citizen, sues certain members of the Relief Society for $20,000 damages, for entering her dwelling house and taking from it almost everything of value. The lady's story, and the stories of her friends, occupied the day, and must stand until refuted by the other side. Without attempting to give a report of the proceedings, which would take several columns, we confine ourselves to a sketch, premising that the reader had better bottle up his sympathy until the defendants have been heard.

Judge Norton appeared for the plaintiff, and Sidney Smith for the defendants.

Of course the ladies were the centre of attraction. Mrs. Tucker, the plaintiff, is a lady of exceedingly pronounced physiognomy; anyone would swear to her being "mistress in her own house," as the saying has it, without the additional testimony of a sharply defined voice; this lady was well dressed in fashionably cut clothing of black. On her right and left sat female relatives, and members of her family; all of them good-looking; several of them strikingly handsome; all elegantly dressed; and not one having passed that age beyond which the gentle sex cease to be prepossessing. The fact of the Court being in possession of so peaceful an assemblage was very soon bruited around the dreary solitudes of the Courts, and every room sent its contribution to swell the throng of wonderers, admirers, and listeners. The whole thing was romantic, after the first tedious processes of the law had been gone through. The lady witnesses had no idea of confining their testimony to mere replies to the questions asked them. The counsel, after a desperate attempt to control their irrelevant utterance, gave them such full play as must have scared the guardian spirits of the law out of their propriety; such latitude as no male witnesses might venture upon without imminent danger of falling under penalties for contempt. The ladies had it all their own way as to how much or how little they would testify, and the effect was extraordinary. Fancy a determined woman in the witness box, wound up to an almost indescribable pitch of excitement by real or fancied wrongs, called upon to tell a tale of an occurrence which she truly believes to have been an outrageous violation of her home, her rights as an American citizen, and her family, and which, by long brooding over and frequent conversations with her intimate friends and gossips whom she now sees around her, have become indelibly stamped as such in her mind. That was precisely Mrs. Tucker, the plaintiff in this suit, and the interest felt in her narrative, poured forth as it was almost without let or hindrance, was at times almost startling; it was frequently thrilling. Mrs. Tucker's testimony was a narrative of the times of the fire. She had been formally charged with taking goods that she had no right to take, the property of the Relief Society, and stocking not only her own home, but other homes with it, and the Relief Committee, after an examination, had her brought before a policeman and plainly told that she must make restitution or go to prison. There seems to be no doubt as to the facts so far. The following is the plaintiff's version. She related at considerable length the nature of her dealings with the Society, down to the time when the parties came to her house to take away the suspected goods.

Here Mr. Smith asked her to name the parties, if she knew who they were, and whether the defendants were among them.

Mrs. Tucker answered in a trembling voice that she was too much agonized at the time to tell who was there; and she explained the dreadful confusion of mind under which she labored.

Mr. Smith tried her again several times, to the same effect, but her answer was the same, that she "was too much agonized" at the time to remark who were the persons that were committing the outrage complained of.

Judge Norton asked her to state the circumstances connected with and immediately preceding the event, and she replied that she was, at the time of her goods being taken, a visitor employed by the Society, and, in pursuance of her duty, went to the office, on the Saturday, to receive her report. While engaged there, she met a person whose name she could not now remember, but who she believed to be Mr. Pratt (?), who told her that she was wanted, without saying what for; and she went with him before the Committee. She could not remember who was there, as subsequent incidents had confused her memory, but she supposed from what she remembered that the party who addressed her was Mr. Lunt. There was some conversation, and then she was told that charges had been preferred against her, respecting which she must give an explanation. They then told her what the charges were; they were false, utterly false.

An interruption took place, Mr. Smith desiring to know what charges were false, and the witness not being able to reply otherwise than that all were false, after which Judge Norton asked her, formally, whether the charges "then made" were false, and the witness having answered that they were, allowed her to proceed. The statements of the law being complied with, and both gentleman having had their innings, with equal advantage.

Mrs. Tucker drew a pitiable and rather exciting picture of the obdurate manner of the gentlemen who impeached her; she said that she tried to explain, but they would not allow her; that she had the means of proving that some items in the stock appeared dark; but they refused to listen. Among other things she was charged, she said, with living in several houses, and having goods sent to furnish each of them; and she was not allowed to explain that, either.

Mr. Smith said she could do so now, if she had any explanation to offer.

The witness continued that it was true that she appeared to have more than one address, but the reason was that she expected to get a house, and after everything was apparently ready for her going in, the house was refused her, and then she had to look around again, and so on, over and over. But she did not have goods for one house, and secrete them, and then have other goods for another house, and secrete them, as she had been charged. That was a false charge. She appealed to all those who had gone through the terrible days of the Chicago fire whether or not she was reasonable in saying how difficult it was to obtain even shelter at that most distressing period. At one time she had all her family, girls and all, scattered all over the city, she hardly knew where; one was in one place, sick, and she scarcely knew which way to turn. They knew, every one of them, how families became divided, and how they had reason to be thankful if they could obtain bare lodging separately. If the Committee would have given her a hearing, what she would have told them was that she had not been able to get a house for a long time; that when she at last found lodging for her family, the rent was $40 a month, for four or five rooms, which she could ill-afford to pay at that time; that she was bound to have her family around her, if she could, and therefore took that lodging; that she tried to get some furniture for it, and being asked whether she was sure of getting it, replied that she was as sure as promises and anything short of a lease could make her; that finally she was unable to get that house; and that if she was charged with having goods sent and secreted there, it was false. She was further charged with having taken, or received improperly, an enormous amount of goods that she had never received, and with some particular goods that she had never even heard of. The parties charging her, without receiving any explanation, told her that she must give up those goods or go to prison. It was no use for her to say, "But, gentlemen, I have not got those goods; the charges are not true;" they simply ordered her to give them up, and to sign a paper. There was a policeman there, and she understood that she would have to go with him if she did not comply. They said that the goods had been sent to where she was. They also charged her with having had forty-five yards of water-proof, which was also false. Fortunately, there was a witness who could testify for her, and he told the Committee that he had cut the waterproofing; that she had not received a single yard of it, and that not forty-five yards of it had been distributed among all the families in the city. She refused absolutely to sign the paper, when they over and over again threatened her with prison. She was a lone woman, standing there without friends, and they would not listen to her, and it was with the fear of the throat before her that she signed the paper. She said, when she signed the paper, that it was false; she held it up when it was signed, and "called God to witness, and all the assembly there, that she had signed a lie to prevent her being sent to jail."

At this point, the silence would have been rudely disturbed had a pin dropped.

From this forth the narrative becomes dull and uninteresting; descending to an enumeration of the household articles given up and the scene at home.

Judge Norton and Mr. Smith had a few words about matter relevant and irrelevant, which was of no interest to any one but the lawyers; and, after further evidence, the Court adjourned till this morning.

THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer of this communication has had, during the past four years, excellent opportunities of observing the practical working of the public charities of Cook County; especially those by which the sick poor are benefited.

Two institutions—the County Hospital, on Arnold street, with a capacity for 250 patients, for the reception of acute cases of disease and accidents; and the Cook County Poorhouse, located at Jefferson, where all afflicted with chronic diseases, the recovery from which is hopeless, and all syphilitics, are sent—are the only hospitals which are provided by the authorities of Cook County.

It is known to all conversant with these matters that these institutions are totally inadequate for the accommodation of the respectable poor.

Especially is this the case of the County Hospital, where the worthy poor, for want of room, owing to the constant press of applicants, are often dismissed in a weak and debilitated condition; where, furthermore, owing to overcrowding—despite the skilful attention of the distinguished medical and surgical staff—the mortality is excessive; where patients afflicted with surgical diseases, and those poor mothers who have suffered the agonies of childbirth, are constantly threatened with malignant diseases, owing to over-crowding and want of room, which prevents segregation.

The County Hospital on Sixteenth street possesses abundantly every faculty which good hospitals should not have, and is denied every advantage which enlightened sanitarians claim for hospitals endowed with modern improvements:

First—There is want of accommodation; consequently, overcrowding, and liability to pestilential diseases and death.

Second—Want of light and ventilation, which results in recovery.

Third—The hospital is in the midst of unpaved, unsewered streets, where trains of cars pass constantly, and where factories emit nauseous vapors, which poison the air; consequently, everything conspires to render the best medical skill nugatory, to make the patient unhappy, and to waste the means of the taxpayer.

Are the hardy mechanic and laborer, the stranger without family ties, the servant who ministers to our comfort, and the poor amongst us, entitled to decent and adequate attentions when they are sick?

Must the worthy poor, who are afflicted with chronic diseases, herd with the improvident, the abandoned, the vagabond, and the harlot; in the Cook County Almshouse?

Must the poor mother, whilst embracing her new-born child, be assailed, in the house provided for her comfort, by pestilence and death?

Shall the pains-taking physician, who lovingly tenders his services to his fellow-man without money and without price, be rewarded by nonsuccess, and the few moments of rest which he can snatch from his all-absorbing vocation be embittered by the reflection that this failure is due solely to unenlightened economy and parsimonious extravagance?

Must "our sick brother" be neglected, that imposing edifices, such as the Court House and Jail, may first be erected?

These questions must be met by the taxpaying citizens of Cook County, and their representatives, the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

The remedy consists:

First—In building a cheap hospital, of one or two stories in height, of sufficient capacity.

Second—In building this edifice in a healthy locality, centrally located, surrounded with moderately-ample grounds. PHILIP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1873.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

262 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT, A FRONT ROOM finely furnished, with board, to gentleman and wife.

263 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN-ST.—Handsome, well-furnished, and two large rooms for select boarders. This is an English home.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable; family associations, etc.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, with hot and cold water, use of bath; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND GOOD accommodations with board at the RLENIS HOUSE, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.; terms very reasonable.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD from $6 to $9 a week. Day board, $5 a week. Transient, $2 a day.

South Side.

238 CALUMET-AV.—COMFORTS OF A HOME; warm rooms.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished bed-rooms to rent, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room, and first-class table, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen.

435 MICHIGAN-AV., NEXT DOOR NORTH OF 22d.—The Grand Central Hotel.—To rent, single-furnished front room, with first-class board, suitable for three gentlemen.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, unfurnished; also well furnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board; accommodations for day boarders.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with firs, to rent, with board; suitable for two person. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

1030 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board, and 6 o'clock dinners; day boarders can be accommodated. Elsewhere place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SINGLE BED-ROOM, WITH BREAKfast and supper. Address S 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN give best of reference, wish to obtain board in a private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, V 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOLD HUNTING GENtlemen's watches, at half their value. Also ladies' elegant diamond pin, at $275, that cost $675. JAS. B. STONEY, 44 and 46 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—TENTS, flags, military equipments, all kinds of fire arms, ammunition, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 155 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, pants, jackets, rubber clothing, boots and shoes, &c. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 155 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25 BLACKSMITH ANVILS, 50c per pound; lot of bulldog iron, anchors, stirrups, &c; also, lot of iron and steel axles, heavy or light, with wheels to match, suitable for stone trucks, wagons, or carts, &c.; also, portable forges on wheels. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 155 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN HORSE CHECK BLANKets, 4-4 and 5-4, suitable for horses and mules. Pure pure, wise for medicinal purposes—man or beast—in quarts, $8 per dozen. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 155 and 197 East Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE, the furniture of 13 well furnished rooms, paying largely for sleeping rooms. R 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARLOR SETT OF black walnut furniture. Cheap for cash. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

6,267 YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS (SEE City Clerk's license, record for 1873) are invited to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead. For elegance, luxury, and economy, it surpasses all. Six styles and all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. Will fold up into a piece of furniture, occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. It solves the problem, how to live genteelly in one room. Sold on installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 32 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A GOOD SECOND HAND C. SHOW, very strong bass, and in good order. Apply to W. TAYLOR, 9 Chamber of Commerce.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—250 FEET BY 125 ON RGAN-AV., CORner Stewart-av.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

75 feet on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.

60 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

$6x150 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.

66 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house, price $11,000.

150x136 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.

40x100 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

WING & PARLIN,
66 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., at $1,000 each; easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6 MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS ON Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., now being finished. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., two-story house and lot, 22'-12'; $7,000. J. H. KEMLER, 142 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—SIX FIRST-CLASS NEW BRICK and stone residences, three stories and basement, corner Twelfth-st. and Indiana-av.

A first-class dray stores.

A property on leased ground, north of Twelfth-st. on State.

Wanted—Stock in the American Bridge Company for cash. Address

S. WHITTIER, 237 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. Y. BLDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 122 Monroe-st. Two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 43 Thirty-second-st., at a great bargain if sold at once.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—25x150 feet, east front, on Jefferson-st., near Van Buren; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 11 rooms; hot and cold water, gas, barn, etc., and lot 102x148 feet, east front on Leavitt-st., between Monroe and Adams. Price $13,000; $3,000 cash; assume $5,000; $5,000 on terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, STONE FRONT house; all modern improvements, and lot 25x160 feet on Ashland-av., near Madison-st., at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., at $190 per foot less than value. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON SECOND-ST., $1,000. 2 lots on West Monroe-st., $4,000.

JAMES H. HILL, 239 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Fratrid-av., in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth-st., $3,000 to $5,000. J. H. KEMLER, 142 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, all modern improvements, and lot 20x125 feet, on Sangamon-av., near Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—200x128 FEET, southeast corner of Lincoln-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$250 TO BUILDERS—50x20 FEET COR. ner on Fratrid-av., corner Hoyne-av. and Warmouth-st. T. B. BOYD, 120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000, $800 DOWN—12 ROOM, 2-STORY and dwelling, furnished complete, and full of boarders; 10 years' lease at $716 per year; on Peoria and Washington-sts. splendid bargain. T. B. BOYD, 120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest to suit; $200 on premises. Apply to TERRY P. FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between Cottage Grove and Lake Park Institute. Warranty deed. A very small payment down and 6 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 173 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark, Room 8, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—102x78, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 102x80, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve need no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$2,200; ONLY $200 DOWN, WILL BUY new 6-room house, 26 ft. lot, Fourth-av., east of Western-av. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 68 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 La Salle-st.—Several acre tracts southwest from Brighton. Some good bargains.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6c cents. These lots have been surveyed over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 30 gallons per minute of pure water. Lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $600 to $800, on easy payments. WING & PARLIN, 66 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOMBARD HOMESTEADS, CHEAP, and on long time. Lots for sale, and money furnished with which to build. Apply to owner, a family of two desirable homesteads, with one acre of land. The house is well built; good cellar, fine barn, and cows for wearing from the place. The property is desirable, and will be sold on terms which will be satisfactory to purchaser. Apply to C. F. KELLER & CO., 79 East Madison-st., or at Lombard, DuPage County, Ill.

FOR SLAE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—IM. ill-proved farms from 40 to 160 acres. Good buildings, orchard, piece and grass land. Inquire on 9 to 10 a. m., at 84 State-st., of owner. O. H. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—E. L. CANFIELD, 169 MADISON-ST.: Englewood lots, near station, streets paved.

Watrousville, on Lake Shore road.

Forest Park, near city limits; 10 acres.

Lake Forest, 20 acres, adjoining city limits.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, OF 160 ACRES EACH, 3 miles from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill. Good buildings, orchard, timber, no incumbrance, on easy terms. ROBT. KELLOGG, 69 Van Buren-st., or P. KLENCK, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE A CUSTOMer for desirable Chicago acre property, at low rates; must cash. JAMES T. HAIR, Room 7, 114 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, LOT AND barn, in a good location. It must have brick basement, and be within the district bounded by Lake, E. R. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, ON WEST SIDE, on pleasant street, and near cars; worth about $3,500. Small cash payment and reasonable bargain is offered. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, real estate agents, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE CARRIAGE pony that has and can trot in 2:50, "to the pole," with patent side spring shifting top buggy, double harness, fly-net, and whip. Also, a handsome, bright, 4-year-old bay mare, by Lexington, dam by Bonnie Scotland, one of the best saddle horses in the country, warranted to be sound, without blemish, and gentle; can be worked with one hand, without bridle or saddle; will trot in harness, ride single or double, and jumps like a deer. Also, a fine 3-year-old colt, by Lexington, dam by Bonnie Scotland, warranted sound, without blemish, and gentle; can be worked with one hand, without bridle or saddle; will trot in harness, ride single or double, and jumps like a deer. Also, a fine 3-year-old colt, by Lexington, dam by Bonnie Scotland, warranted sound, without blemish, and gentle; can be worked with one hand, without brid

THE FARMERS.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Convention at Bloomington.

State Organization Completed—Constitution and By-Laws.

EVENING SESSION—WEDNESDAY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Judge Starr was appointed on the Committee on Resolutions in place of Mr. Herrington. Messrs. Rufus Ford and John H. Bryant were added to the Committee.

Mr. Dunlap then delivered his address on the relation between the farmers and the middle men.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of DeWitt, speeches were limited to five minutes.

Dr. Hooton said some of the middle men intended to make a short and sharp fight. Some manufacturers had said the farmers would repent, and men had refused to take agencies for manufactures since the manufacturers sold to farmers' clubs. Agencies were now undertaken with the agreement of the manufacturers not to sell to farmers' clubs. He intended to negotiate, and thought the Convention should act. He believed the manufacturers would soon come after the farmers. He had talked with one manufacturer, and asked why he could not sell a plow for $11 for which his agent asked $16. He replied if he did so he would, by his agreement, have to pay the agent $6. They must get rid of the middle men.

Mr. Hennessy, of Fulton County, said that one manufacturer backed down from such conditions in order to get the trade of his club.

Mr. Patterson said the manufacturers were interested. They had an old system. Should they break it up; they asked. If so, what should they do? They did not care to pay middle men a commission, but they must have some system. They must first see how big the farming organization was, how long it would last, and how the men would pay. If satisfied, manufacturers would meet then.

Mr. Graham said manufacturers up north were willing to get rid of the old system and sell for cash, getting rid of the percentage paid the middle men, and charging farmers 10 per cent. The corn planter people had combined and refused to sell at wholesale prices, in order to break the clubs. The plan was to shut down on some one planter, and next year that concern would give them terms.

Mr. Smith, of Kewaunee, said in his neighborhood they asked the club how many corn-planters they had. If there were enough to do the work of the neighbors, those who had them would lend them to those who had not. If they did that there would be a surplus of corn-planters in the market. The same thing was true of reapers and mowers. Manufacturers would be forced to come to him. There were too many drones in the hive of industry who absorbed the profits of industry. Every day's work at a cloth-mill was sent to a commission merchant, who got 10 per cent. The jobber got 15, and the retailer twenty-five. He would not object, if these people added anything to the value of the fabric, but they did not. He was not making war on all the middle men; but merchants should buy direct of manufacturers, and save two intermediate profits. He would not object if he got an increased price for his corn, but that had gone down, while everything else had gone up. Why could not a neighborhood unite and buy goods direct from the mill? It was the misfortune of farmers that they alone had no voice in fixing the price of their products. How long, oh Lord!

Mr. Prickett said in his county a Club wanted to buy from a manufacturer. He refused, unless they would buy more than the agent sold. The Club let him alone, and now he had come to ask the members to buy. He and others were making propositions, and offering to deduct 27 per cent from their retail price. By doing this, the manufacturers would be brought to terms. This Convention would demoralize them still more.

Mr. Creed, of Marion, said they could not crush down the farmers, no matter if all united. That intelligent class, which was the starting point of everything grand and glorious, could not be overcome. All they had to do was to organize and go ahead, claiming that their rights too were to be protected. Their influence was irresistible, when they chose to use it. Mechanics—all, had a system of organization, but the farmer. Mechanics were protected, and now the farmers met to talk about their protection. He wanted farmers' clubs everywhere, beginning in Chicago. It was useless to talk. If the roads would not yield, they had men and money to build a road from Chicago to Cairo.

A delegate from Knox said that the farmer was the toiler, and on account of the drudgery, the occupation had become repulsive, and even those reared to it were trying to get to town to become clerks, etc. He objected to seeing stout men acting as dry goods clerks, when they could follow some useful trade and become producers. They should get rid of the middle men, and, by giving their profits to the farmer, ameliorate their condition. Mothers and daughters could do nearly all the merchandizing that was necessary.

Mr. West, of McLean, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The statutes of the State specify the number of pounds that shall constitute a bushel of the various kinds of grain; and,

WHEREAS, The local grain-buyers in many portions of the State still persist in taking three pounds more per bushel on every bushel of oats than the law provides; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend to the farmers of Illinois that they sell all grain by the legal standard only.

A delegate from McLean County said the middle-men or the club must buy from the manufacturers. But there was, perhaps, wrongs on the side of the farmers as well as of the middle men. The extra high rates were owing to the uncertainty of the pay. If only two out of three paid, they paid for the third. Many farmers were very slow pay. There were large exemption laws, and the result was it was hard for the manufacturer to collect. It would be better if a man's property above his actual necessities was held for his debts.

Mr. Beers, of Fulton, thought the farmers could get rid of the middle men by perfecting their organization. Then there would be no trouble with the manufacturers.

Mr. Lawrence, of McDonough County, agreed with the preceding speaker. The best thing to do was to provide for a State purchasing agent, and let him correspond with all manufacturers, stating he spoke for fifty thousand Illinois farmers. They would give him the lowest terms. Probably that would break up wholesale agencies. Then the local agents send their orders to the State agent, who will have hard work, and should be fairly confronted. It would not be long before every township had its club, and would be in connection with the State Association. But they could not get cheap agricultural implements as long as Pennsylvania iron-makers get a 60 per cent bounty, and Michigan lumbermen a bounty of 20 per cent. [Applause]. If the farmers were disposed to support such a system, of course manufacturers treated them as fools.

Mr. Wilkins, of Henry, said they must work, and must have organization everywhere. It was true that the sons of farmers were driven from home, since those homes were not made as attractive as they should be. But that was a thing which farmers could themselves remedy. The working classes were six-sevenths of the whole population and paid nearly all the taxes, and yet they were robbed in every way. They must concentrate. The National Bank system was another heavy tax. He did not war against capital, but he did not want it protected so much.

Mr. Ewing, of Macon, thought the subject exhausted, and moved to adjourn.

BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock.

Mr. George Smith moved the Chair appoint a Financial Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair stated that the Committee on the Constitution had provided for an initiation fee of one dollar. He hoped the gentlemen present would pay their dollar to the Finance Committee, since some money was needed at once.

A resolution that no speaker, except his name be on the programme, should occupy more than five minutes, was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials made a supplemental report, recommending the admission of a number of delegates from Henry, Macoupin, Livingston, McLean, Grundy, DeWitt, Woodford, Tazewell, Piatt, Union, Ford, and Logan Counties.

Mr. Gwinnup, of Vermillion, moved a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to wait upon the members of the General Assembly, and request them to take measures to strengthen and enforce the Railroad and Warehouse laws.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Resolutions was lost, as was a motion to table, made by Mr. Lawrence. Finally, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A delegate from Henry County offered the following:

Resolved, That we petition the Congress of the United States to build a canal from Henry, on the Illinois River, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi, with a feeder to Dixon, on the Rock River.

On motion of Mr. Ewing it was tabled.

Hon. W. C. Flagg spoke at length on the subject of "The different railway systems and their working." He reviewed the various systems of Europe, and exhibited many important facts of interest to the Convention.

Mr. Whitney moved that Colonel Morgan, the Railroad Commissioner, be invited to attend the meeting.

COLONEL MORGAN.

Mr. Spencer, as the friend of Colonel Morgan, begged to say that his views were presented in a letter he had written the Convention, and, therefore, preferred not to take part in its deliberations.

Mr. Whiting urged his motion, which was adopted.

H. C. LAWRENCE,

of Warren County, said the announcement that he was to deliver an address, was unauthorized, and he had prepared nothing. Still, as it was a subject in which he took much interest, he would state his views, which he did at considerable length.

The Chair announced the Committee on Finance to be Messrs. Smith, Wiley, and Patterson.

Colonel J. H. Rowell, of McLean, said he disagreed with Mr. Lawrence as to his view of the law.

Mr. Benjamin fully sympathized with the objects of the Convention. It was a great agricultural State, owing its value to the labor of the farmers. Anything which crippled them was a public disaster, equal to a famine or fire. It made no difference whether crops were lost by reason of frost or rates of transportation so high as to forbid the sending them forward. Frosts could not be hindered, but some means should be devised by which the farmers could get a fair price for their produce. In this country, sovereignty resides in the people. Here the law-making power was vested in the Legislature, which could not divest itself of that power, and give it to a number of corporations. No Legislature could deprive its successor of any power. If it could, the representatives of the people became their masters. Governmental power had to be transmitted unimpaired from Assembly to Assembly. Corporations were subject to proper Governmental control as the Supreme Court had decided. It had held that railways were improved public highways, and that towns could impose taxes for their construction. The Supreme Court of Michigan had long ago held that such organizations were to a great extent under public control, their very existence being based on a delegation of governmental power. He read numbers of extracts from decisions of various Courts to show the position of railroads as public corporations.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on State Organization then presented its report by the Secretary, S. T. K. Prime.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

ART. 2. Its object shall be the promotion of the moral, intellectual, social, and pecuniary welfare of the farmers of Illinois.

ART. 3. Its members shall consist of delegates from the various Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the State, each of which shall be entitled to at least one delegate, and where the number of its members exceed 50, to one delegate for every 100 members or fraction exceeding half that number. The members of the State Board of Agriculture shall be *ex-officio* members of this association, and from counties or parts of counties in which clubs, granges, or other agricultural or horticultural societies are not organized, persons not delegates may be admitted by vote of this association. All members shall pay an annual fee of $1.

ART. 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, a Vice President from each Congressional District of the State, to be nominated by the delegates therefrom, of a Secretary and Treasurer, and these officers shall constitute the State Central Committee of this organization, with power to appoint an Executive Committee of three from its members; also of a County Committee of one from each county in the State, to be nominated by the delegates. Said officers shall be elected annually and serve for one year, until their successors are elected. This organization shall meet annually at such time and place as the Association, or in case of its failure to designate, the State Central Committee, may determine. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

LETTER FROM COLONEL MORGAN.

A letter was then read from Colonel Morgan, the Railroad Commissioner, in reply to an invitation to be present. The subjects before the Convention were chiefly railroad matters, such as he had been acting on. He suggested, first of all, that it must be understood that, if the laws passed were valid, the Courts would sustain them; if not, they should not be upheld. The people should proceed, without passion, but determined to enforce their rights. The law on the subject of discriminations was now being tested, its validity having been upheld by the Circuit Judge. If affirmed, the roads would appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where there would be no hope of disposing of it for two years. That involved a delay till 1876, and showed the importance of the people persisting, without being wearied by the law's delays. Larger appropriations were needed to enable the State to defend the rights of the citizens against wealthy corporations, employing good lawyers. The trouble with the Passenger Rates bill was that it gave no one the power to prosecute the offending road effectually until after five violations. Private individuals could not afford to sue, and the Commissioners should be given power to take action resulting even in forfeiture, the true object of which was to force the roads to obey the law and not do injury to the stockholders. The Convention should also consider the rate of charges for transportation. There was no authority in the Commissioners to bring suit for excessive charges, and the Legislature should give them that power, in order to act directly on the matter. He concluded by expressing his hearty sympathy in all efforts to protect the people from monopolies.

Colonel Morgan was then introduced, and said he had not intended to take any part in the Convention. No one who fully appreciated the magnitude of the struggle would enter on any of the duties involved without pledging himself to discharge his trust. The contest here was against more than $200,000,000. That capital in Illinois claimed to fix transportation rates in its own way, and fix the measure of prosperity of the towns on railway lines, possessed, it was said, by virtue of an inevocable contract. Could anything be more monstrous? Thanks to Judge Tipton, it had received its knock-down. Who would set it on its legs again? That capital admitted it could not charge unreasonable rates, and said it would fix them itself. To reach the root of the trouble they must have retrospective relief. The hundreds of millions of fictitious capital in railroads must be forever blotted out, and no more, under any form, permitted to rest on the people. It could be done, for all this fictitious capital had been put in the attitude of actual capital by fraud. It had been done under the semblance of law largely by the way of capitalized earnings, and had been taken fraudulently from the people. Then, after years, the stock had been issued to represent them. He hoped the result of the agitation would be to reduce all roads to an equitable valuation, and then reasonable rates would be a reality, producing merely a fair profit. He was with the Convention in all it did to gain that end.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention re-assembled, and took up the consideration of the question of State organization. The Constitution and by-laws were read by the Chairman of the Committee, and then taken up by section.

Mr. Somers, of McLean, moved to call it The Farmers' and Mechanics' Association. Lost.

The Constitution was adopted without amendments. The by-laws were also adopted.

Mr. Dane moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of Five on Nominations of Officers.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. Dunlap, of Champaign, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is of great importance to the people of the State that the law of 1871 in regard to the duties of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, and such amendments as experience has shown essential to its more thorough enforcement, should be prosecuted with zeal and without delay; therefore,

Resolved, That the energy, integrity, and fidelity of Colonel Richard P. Morgan, as one of said Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, have been such as to commend him to the highest approbation of the people, and that we most earnestly recommend his reappointment as member of the Commission, believing it to be required for the protection of the public interest, and a just recognition of the value of his services in the office.

It was adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of Illinois requires the Legislature to pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion by railroads; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature has complied with this provision of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The railroads in the State of Illinois stand in open defiance of the laws, by charging rates greatly in excess of what the laws allow, and by unjust discriminations and extortions; and

WHEREAS, These exactions and extortions bear most heavily upon the producing classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of farmers and producers insist upon the enforcement of these laws.

Resolved, That, in obedience to the universal law that the creature is not above the creator, we declare our unalterable conviction that all corporations are subject to regulation by law.

Resolved, That we call upon every department of the State Government, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, in their joint and several capacities, to execute the Constitution and laws now in force; and if amendments or new laws are needed to enforce obedience, we call for their speedy enactment.

Resolved, That cheap transportation is of vital interest to the West, and that every combination to increase the price above what is just and legitimate is a conspiracy against the rights of the people, and a robbery which we loudly protest against.

Resolved, That in the effort of our officers to execute the laws in question no narrow policy should be pursued by the Legislature, but that the magnitude of the matter at stake demands that ample appropriations be made to enable those in charge of the object to act with vigor and effect.

Resolved, That the power of this, and all local organizations, should be wielded at the ballot-box by the election (to all offices, from highest to lowest, legislative, executive, and judicial) of such, and only such, persons as sympathize with us in this movement, and believe, as we do, that there is a rightful remedy for this wrong, and that it can and must be enforced; and to this end we pledge our votes at all elections where they will have a bearing against the wrong in question.

Resolved, That the late decision in the McLean County Circuit Court, sustaining the constitutionality of our Railroad law, is sound, and we hail it with satisfaction.

Resolved, That persons traveling upon the railroads of the State, having tendered to the conductor the legal fare, are in line of their duty, and, as they have complied with all their legal obligations, are entitled to the protection of the civil power of the State, and any conductor or other officer or employe of the road attempting to disturb any such person, or ejecting him from the cars, are violators of the peace and dignity of the State, and should be punished by exemplary penalties.

CLAIM FOR SERVICES.

Mr. West, of McLean, offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for the services of Hamilton Spencer and R. M. Benjamin, in conducting the McLean County Railroad case. The name of J. H. Rowell was also inserted.

Mr. Carter, of McLean, moved to table the whole matter, since it asked for special legislation. Agreed to.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

A telegram was read from Representative Cassidy, announcing the passage of a resolution in the House on the subject of railroads.

NOMINATIONS.

The Chair announced the Committee on Nominations, as follows: D. W. Dame, J. McClennan, John Prickett, M. L. Dunlap, and S. T. Prime.

The following Vice Presidents were then nominated: Fourth Congressional District, ——; Fifth, D. W. Dame; Sixth, Rufus Hoard; Seventh, H. R. Conklin; Eighth, William Colon; Ninth, L. F. Ross; Tenth, H. C. Lawrence; Eleventh, T. Butherworth; Thirteenth, Joshua Brown; Fourteenth, J. B. Porterfield; Sixteenth, Dr. M. M. Hooton; Seventeenth, T. Smith, Jr.; Eighteenth, John M. Ferris; Nineteenth, Richard Richardson; First, A. H. Dalton; Fourth, P. B. Richards; Twelfth, Benj. Dornblasor; Second, D. Worthington; Third, N. S. Church; Fifteenth, David Morrison.

The Committee on Nominations reported for President, W. C. Flagg, of Madison; Secretary, S. M. Smith, of Henry; Treasurer, Duncan McKay, of Carroll. The nominations were confirmed.

Counties were called for names of Committee-men.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION AGAIN.

Consideration of the railroad question was resumed.

Mr. Moore, of Kankakee, felt assured that the people were determined to find relief from the oppressive burdens to which farmers had been subjected. It was a good sign when farmers combined to resist railroads that had been fostered by the people till they had become their tyrants. Experience had shown there was no competition between roads, but much combination. Three roads controlled the carrying trade of the West, and imposed heavy taxes on the people. If they levied a tax sufficient to return a fair profit, the people would not complain; but that was not the case. The New York Central had watered its stock to the amount of $57,000,000, all taken from the people. The Lake Shore had $20,000,000 of watered stock. The first cost of road was only $85,000,000. Corn paid 36 cents per bushel for Chicago to New York. But for watered stock it would have been carried for 18 cents. Thus the farmer paid a tribute which was not less than 12 cents a bushel. If the Government were to levy a tax of 1 cent per bushel it would cause a revolution. Yet the railroads could impose a much heavier tax. They had become an irresponsible body, laying taxes on the necessities of life which were eating up the people. Vanderbilt took six millions to pay a dividend on bogus stock, and other roads were as bad. If this was unchecked the West would be hopelessly ruined. The railroads must be taught that this was a Government for the people, and by the people. Laws must be observed. If such irresponsible power was allowed to exist Republican institutions were at an end. It was for the Convention to determine a plan of conduct to remedy the evil. Eventually Congress must control the whole matter, but that was a long ways ahead. Illinois was foremost in seeking cheap transportation, and other States were watching her. The railroads would fight Congressional intervention. He indorsed the plan of seeking relief through the Courts within Illinois. The State laws must be enforced at once. There must be a double track freight line from somewhere in the West to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. It must be so built that no other road could combine with it. Then corn could be carried for 15 cents. Such a road could be built for $40,000 per mile. The effect of the road would be that for the first time there would be a competing line. He intended to offer resolutions proposing to obliterate watered stock, since based on fraud. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That all transportation companies, lines, and persons shall have the right to run their cars, said roads paying as toll therefor such compensation as the Board of Directors shall determine upon.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors for the management of the said roads shall be elected by the lower House of Representatives of the States named as corporators.

Resolved, That one Senator and Representative be requested to appoint three persons who shall be empowered to proceed to the Legislatures of States through which the road will pass, and ask co-operation by the States, and request that each State will appoint three persons, who shall constitute a joint committee.

Resolved, That the charter for the constitution of such national railway should be granted by the National Government, and said railway shall forever remain a public highway.

Resolved, That the States through which this national freight road shall be built shall become corporators under said charter.

Resolved, That the States through which and along which the road should be built, the people thereof shall construct the same through the territory of said States respectively.

Resolved, That said railway shall ever remain under the control of said States, which States shall exercise the power of regulating the tariff rates.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that a double track steel rail freight railway should be built from Lincoln, Nebraska, in the West, crossing the States of Iowa and Missouri as near upon a line as may be, running thence east on an air-line to Youngstown, near the eastern boundary of Ohio; thence following the Gardner survey to some point in Pennsylvania to be determined upon hereafter; from thence with three diverging lines running to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; that said railway shall be used exclusively for a freight line. The Committee to prepare a charter for the construction of the road to submit it to the respective State Legislatures for approval, and when approved, to present the same to Congress, and ask for its passage.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to present these resolutions to the Legislature, and ask that body to carry out their spirit.

Mr. Patterson said the farmers had seen those sugar-coated pills, and they griped awfully. Where was this road to be located? Where was the money to come from? This was just the way dust was thrown in the farmers' eyes.

It was moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. If they were passed it would seem that they did not need relief, and were ready to shell out for more roads.

A long debate followed, whether the resolutions should be referred or tabled, most persons thinking it unwise to take any action favoring the plan.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

Dr. Hooton, of Centralia, spoke upon the abuses of the railroad system, and the evils which had grown up, and which weighed specially on farmers. They had violated the promises which they made before building the roads. They stole municipal subscriptions, they established extortionate and unequal prices, discriminating against certain localities. They had bought up Legislatures and courts so that farmers had no chance in them, and no chance with the lawyers. These moneyed monopolists had so fossilized the legal mind that prompt legal redress could not be had. If the courts could not give relief in less than two years he wanted a revolution to clear out the Supreme Court. They would undo the old court and make a quicker one. Many public men had pockets full of railroad papers, which was a sort of bribery. No man was free who had one. That was one of the means used to corrupt courts and Legislatures. Something must be done for the farmers, for the prices of all they sold went down, and all they bought had gone up. It was resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published for distribution.

Adjourned till 7 p. m.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Latest news from Oregon reports that the troops had invested Captain Jack's camp at Ben Wright's cave. Howitzers were in position, and a battle would probably open on Friday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—Numerous petitions were presented in both Houses to confine exemptions of property from taxation to State, county, municipal, and cemetery property, and a bill to that effect was introduced in the Assembly to-day. The Senate has voted to make the election of United States Senator the special order for Tuesday forenoon, and the Assembly will doubtless take similar action.

Several members obtained leave of absence to-day, and there is likely to be little more done till after the election of Senator. Considerable business was presented in each House to-day.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced to make the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Treasurer a State Board of Assessment, to meet in May of each year; to appropriate $20,750 for the Institute for the Blind at Janesville; to appropriate $23,500 for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan, both mainly for the current expenses of ensuing year; also, $22,000 for the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison, of which $20,000 is for current expenses for the ensuing year, the rest for painting and repairs; to amend the law providing for the payment of the fees of witnesses for the State in criminal prosecutions, by also providing for the payment of the defendant's fees when he is too poor to pay them himself.

The Senate held its first session in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

The reports of the Lumber Inspectors were received, including that of M. M. Charles, of Wausau, showing 5,105,117 feet of logs scaled, and 3,205,991 feet of lumber measured in District No. 10; of George Atkinson, showing a total lumber product on Black River, in District No. 2, of 148,166,190 feet.

Petitions were presented for a law authorizing County Boards to divide towns without a vote of the people; for modification of the Registry law.

The tariff resolution, offered yesterday, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolution restricting adjournment from Friday to Monday to once a fortnight was tabled.

A resolution of inquiry whether any further legislation is necessary to provide for the incorporation of seminaries of learning, was adopted.

Twelve bills were introduced, including: to repeal the registry law; relating to the sale of lands by guardians, executors, and administrators, and to amend Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 127, General Laws of 1861; to require County Clerks to make deeds of land sold for taxes, and bought in by counties at the end of five years, so as to secure exemption from taxes; to increase the fees and give mileage in Justice Courts; making United States and State patents of lands *prima facie* evidence of title; changing the time of apportioning the Drainage fund to the month of July; providing that, husband or wife dying without issue, and intestate, the survivor shall inherit one-third of the property, and the rest go to the parents of the deceased; authorizing a geological survey of the State, under the direction of J. A. Lapham, with the necessary assistants, the Director to have the same pay as the President of the University, and the assistants the same as its Professors, the whole expense not to exceed $8,000 a year, collections to be made for the Academy of Sciences, State University, and Normal Schools; providing that in the case of appeals to Courts from awards of County Supervisors, the whole account shall be opened; repealing the laws allowing attorneys' fees in Justices Courts; prohibiting railroads making any discrimination in connecting with other lines.

Memorials to Congress were presented, asking for a geological survey by the General Government of the United States lands in Wisconsin, similar to that recently made in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western Territories; also, for the revision of the laws regulating commerce and navigation on the great lakes.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—Bills were introduced to authorize plank, macadamized, and gravel road companies; to levy taxes; to provide that deeds, mortgages, and leases running over three years shall be recorded within twenty days from issuance.

The House bill appropriating $125,000 for expenses of this session of the Legislature was finally passed.

The bill to exempt an additional amount of money from execution was discussed and referred to a select Committee, with instructions to make the exemption $700 addition to the $200 now provided for by law.

A large number of House and Senate bills were read the first and second times, so as to clear the calendar and make work for the various committees.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives, new bills were introduced to increase the dog-tax to $2, and $3 for each dog in excess of one dog; to punish official embezzlement; to magnify the office of County Surveyor; to make the fees of Justices of the Peace equal to County Clerks', and Constables' with Sheriffs'; to regulate liquor-selling by druggists; to provide for Township Trustees, custody for special taxes, for County Engineer, and the three Road Commissioners, and the appointment of an Engineer General so as to make the roads by money instead of the present system; to regulate pleadings and admit of amendments before a Justice of the Peace.

The bill of the Temperance Committee provides for permits to sell by paying expenses, but sellers are charged for every kind of damage committed by the drunkard. It was ordered printed.

The special order, being the consideration of the various printing bills before the House, was taken up, and the bill providing for the repeal of the law regulating the Public Printer was passed by an unanimous vote.

A special Committee of Five was then appointed upon the subject of public printing, with instructions to report a bill at as early a day as possible.

The House, after a lengthy discussion, took up the report from the Senate refusing to concur in the House resolution, construing the per diem bill to mean the cutting off of all perquisites, the supply of stationery, etc., and refusing to make appropriation for newspapers furnished the other House and by the year, and by a majority vote adhered to its resolution.

Several new bills were peresented, providing for amendments to the Divorce law, and the House adjourned to give the committees an opportunity to work.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The Fusion Legislature, in joint convention, balloted for United States Senator, long term, as follows: Warmoth, 30; Andrew J. Heman, 18; Rozier, 21; Bussey, 9; blank, 11. Total, 89. No choice.

In the Kellogg Legislature, ex-Governor Hahn offered the following, which was indefinitely postponed:

WHEREAS, The commercial and industrial interests of the State are languishing on account of its unsettled political condition, and the remedy and final settlement by the Courts or Congress can only be after long delay, and

WHEREAS, In addition to this Legislature meeting at the State House, there exists an assembly calling itself the Legislature, but organized in disregard of Section 56 of Act No. 100 of 1870, and both bodies, the one meeting at the State House as well as the one at Odd Fellows' Hall, contain members regularly elected, and entitled to act as legislators, as well as others who have no title or right to be returned and elected,

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference of three from the Senate and five from the House be appointed to confer with any persons, whether claiming to be members of the Legislature or not, as to the feasibility of an early settlement of the difficulties within our State, and without the aid of extraneous parties, to the end that there may be but one acknowledged Government, and the interests of the State be promoted by a restoration of tranquility and a regard for law and order.

Messrs. McMillan and Ray, short-term Senators, left this afternoon for Washington.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—Philip H. Emerson, of Calhoun, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Senator Deland, of Saginaw, introduced a bill establishing a Homœopathic College at East Saginaw, provided that the disciples of Hahnemann furnish a site worth $10,000 within three months.

Senator Richardson, of Wayne, presented a long petition having a similar object.

Senator King, of Jackson, introduced a bill confining all persons acquitted of murder on the plea of insanity.

Bold Bank Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A special from Lancaster, Pa., relates how the Mechanics' Bank there was robbed, yesterday, of $46,800 in securities. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, two men engaged the Cashier's attention, who was alone in the bank, by selling $75 in gold and silver, the latter being in small pieces. One of the men had on screeching boots, and walked continually while his confederate and the Cashier were counting the money. Pending negotiations, a third party entered the bank by a rear window, walked into the vault, which was open, and abstracted convertible bonds to the amount of over $6,000, and other registered and judgment bonds amounting to over $40,000. The thieves escaped and left no clue.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is now estimated that there were 60,000 persons at Chiselhurst, yesterday. Many stores in London and throughout the country were partly closed during the funeral.

While the Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel, he was saluted with a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The Prince exclaimed, "The Emperor is dead! *Vive la France!*"

[*World Special.*]

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A grand reception was given to-day at Chiselhurst by the Empress Eugenie and Napoleon IV. to 1,000 soldiers, statesmen, and other distinguished Frenchmen. The Empress and her son passed through the rooms filled with people, all in the deepest mourning, and gave their hands to be kissed.

The Imperialists expect a speedy restoration of the Empire, with the Empress as Regent.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Senate has approved the bill forbidding theological instruction in the public schools.

The Pope told some visitors to-day that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James were discovered on Wednesday in the Church of the Apostles.

SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The steamer Tybee, arrived to-day, brings a full confirmation of the lease of Samana Bay to the American Company, and of its ratification by the Dominican Government.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Advices from Zanzibar to the 30th of November state that the supply expedition for Livingstone had reached him. Livingstone has started for the interior of Africa.

POLITICAL.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Liberal caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator met this evening. Mr. Rogers, of McLean, presided. Mr. Hite, of St. Clair, was Secretary. Senator Cummings moved that Hon. Lyman Trumbull, a statesman and a patriot be nominated. Mr. McAdams seconded the motion. Mr. Quinn desired to vote for Judge Trumbull, but there were one or two who said they would not vote for him. If so, they should speak out. The question was put, and Judge Trumbull was unanimously nominated by acclamation, and with applause.

Mr. Oberly said that the State Constitution prohibited Governor Oglesby from being a candidate for any other office during the term for which he was elected. That might not make him ineligible, but certainly it was a violation of the Constitution and of the oath which Governor Oglesby and the members took to support it, and created a bad precedent, against which the Liberals should enter their solemn protest. It was putting into the Governor's chair a man not elected to that place. He moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a protest which should be entered on the journals.

Mr. Walker believed there were instances where men were elected by Democrats under like circumstances.

Mr. Moore believed it was about time the practice ceased.

Senator Youngblood thought so too. The State Constitution prohibited the Governor from being a candidate, and if he took the office he and the men who would vote for him would be guilty of violating the oath which they took to uphold it. He took the oath of office as Governor at a large expense of the people in time and money, knowing at the time that he would leave the office in a few days for a position he was not entitled to a hold. He believed Oglesby would make an excellent Governor, and they would present the name of even a greater man for Senator. He believed they should protest solemnly against the violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Dunham knew that the United States Senate was the judge of the qualifications of its own members, but Governor Oglesby was clearly violating the Constitution of the State, which prohibited him from taking office. He swore to faithfully discharge the duties of Governor. Could he conscientiously take that oath and intend not to act as Governor? The men who voted for him would be guilty of perjury.

Mr. Herrington said that if Governor Oglesby took the office of Senator, he would be guilty of a crime that should incarcerate him in the Penitentiary. He never knew of a case in the State where a man was elected Senator in violation of an oath of office previously taken. The case of General Shields was not one.

Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, stated that a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention Committee on the subject under consideration told him that the object of the prohibitory article was to prevent cases like the present. That gentleman was a member of the present House, and said he could not vote for Governor Oglesby for the Senate, as he would be violating his oath.

The protest was adopted, and Messrs. Oberly, Cummings, Youngblood, Herrington, and Dunham were appointed to prepare the document.

Mr. Youngblood eulogized the administration of Governor Palmer, and moved the appointment of a Committee to express the sentiments of the Liberal members in resolutions to be presented at a future meeting. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Youngblood, Casey, Quinn, and Moore were appointed a Committee.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The alarm from Box 186, at 5:45 yesterday evening, was entirely false, as the firemen who responded to it discovered.

Isaac Hanley, residing at No. 76 Canalport avenue, disappeared in the river while attempting to cross on the ice, near Eighteenth street bridge, yesterday. He was saved by a rope, a policeman, and a bridge-tender. A *Times* reporter has been detailed to interview him, and find out, at all hazards, his reasons for not using the artificial but perfectly safe bridge at Eighteenth street.

On Monday last Detective Dixon arrested a German, named Ernest Nelke, who has incurred the displeasure of the Government of his native country owing to the dishonest way in which he performed his duties as a mail carrier. It is claimed that he appropriated a postal order for 736 thalers, with which he fled to this country. He was tracked here, and was found by the detective at work in an upholsterer's store on Canalport avenue. A New York officer conveyed him East, last evening, on extradition papers.

The Tremont House jewelry robbery was the principal topic of conversation about Police Headquarters yesterday. Several detectives visited the room which was broken into, and, as usual, they were divided in their opinions as to whether the thief operated on the door with a jimmy from the outside, or was secreted in the room and obliged to use the same tool to enable him to get out. The thief does not take the slightest interest in their professional differences; he has other and more important matters to attend to, the principal one being his liberty, which he yet retains. No man could have done more that Superintendent Washburn to intercept his flight from the city, but it is more than likely that he is still in our midst. All the outgoing trains on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning were carefully watched, and conductors were headed off by telegrams, in order to make sure of his capture, should he have boarded a train several miles from the city. Nothing has been heard of him, however. Mr. Isaac Mills, the salesman who was robbed, is employed by Arthur Rumvill & Co., wholesale jewellers, No. 182 Broadway, New York.

Baron Schwarzenborn.

From the New York World.

The President, or, as we should say, organizer and Superintendent, of the Industrial Exhibition to be held next year in Vienna is Baron Schwarzenborn. On one side he is of French extraction—his mother was a daughter of Jacquemar, the celebrated silk-dyer of Lyons—and was born in the City of Vienna in 1816. There he studied chemistry, and in 1840, when only 24 years old, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Industrial Association of Lower Austria, which position he retained until the breaking out of the revolution in 1848, when, having espoused the Democratic cause, he became Under-Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture. Here the reaction of 1849 found him, and so useful had he become that its chiefs had the good sense not to dismiss him. In 1855, after having in the meantime reorganized the Austrian Consular service in France and England, we find Schwarz—he was not yet Baron—Commissioner of Austria to the Paris Exhibition. In 1858 he went on a mission to the Bey of Tunis, whom he induced to pay his debts to Austria. He organized the Austrian department in the London World's Fair of 1862, and won golden opinions from all sorts of people for his success in that undertaking. The manufacturers of his native country were especially grateful. Among other ways of distinguishing him they collected a fund called the "Schwarz fund," the interest of which is applied to sending young Austrians of ability to France, England, and the United States to familiarize themselves with the manufactures of those countries. Schwarz was, for his services on this occasion, made Baron of the Empire and Aulic Counsellor. The manufacturers proposed to hold a world's fair in Vienna in 1864, but the Baron opposed the scheme as premature. He has since worked like a beaver to prepare the way for success in 1873. The Baron is a great admirer of American inventions and industry, and will doubtless do all in his power to assist our countrymen.

A JOURNALIST BEHEADED.

The Execution of De Mille at Limoges—Abject Fear of the Dying Criminal—Interesting Particulars of the Crime.

It was about noonday on the 21st of November last that the ancient city of Limoges, in France, was the scene of the execution of a young man of good descent and endowed with great ability. The headsman performed his dreadful task in a very bungling manner, and what added to the horrors of the occasion was the weakness of the doomed man, who fainted when he came in sight of the guillotine, and who, after he had returned to consciousness by the administration of a strong cordial, by turns begged piteously for mercy, uttered piercing screams, and made feeble attempts at resistance, until he had at last been fastened to the fatal plank and his head rolled into the basket.

Pradier de Mille was only 25 years old when he met his doom. He was born near Limoges in 1847, and had been carefully educated in Paris at the Charlemagne College. In 1867 he graduated with distinguished honors, and, as he was an elegant and forcible writer, he obtained at once a good position on the *Siecle* newspaper. Some satirical articles which he had written for the *Courier du Dimanche* involved him in a duel with the notorious Paul de Cassagnac, who inflicted a very dangerous wound on him. During his sickness M. de Mille was devotedly nursed by one Byzante Crenier, a woman of bad character, but endowed with extraordinary beauty. She was considerably older than M. de Mille, but from the very first exercised the most irresistible influence upon him. Her lover and she showed themselves repeatedly together in public, and the scandal to which this gave rise caused DeMille's discharge from the *Siecle*. He went with his inamorata to Limoges, where his only surviving relative, a wealthy old uncle named Perrin Desanty, resided. Old M. Desanty had always taken the liveliest interest in the welfare of his gifted, but wayward, nephew, and he had even publicly declared that he had made a will by which he left his whole property to DeMille.

When the latter came to Limoges with Mlle. Crenier, old Desanty remonstrated. De Mille emphatically refused to dismiss the woman, and the uncle, in a fit of fury, tore the will in his nephew's presence to pieces, and told him he would make another, and in it leave every sou of his property to the charitable institutions of Limoges. De Mille turned livid with rage, and, drawing a large pocket-knife, plunged it four or five times into the breast of the old man. While the latter sank to the ground covered with blood and in a dying condition, the murderer ran to the house where he and Byzante Crenier were stopping, and in a few breathless words acquainted her with the dreadful deed he had committed. With wonderful presence of mind she urged him at once to cut off his whiskers, to put on a pair of green spectacles, and a cap which partly concealed his face, and take the first train for Paris, whither she would follow him. Scarcely forty minutes had elapsed after old Desanty had been stabbed when his murderer was on his way to Paris. No one molested him at the depot, and, finding that the alarm had evidently not yet been given, he felt somewhat reassured, but three hours afterward, when the train reached Buvilliers, two officers, one of whom had a telegram in his hand, entered the cars and began to inspect the faces of the passengers very closely. De Mille was unable to conceal his terror and alarm. A tremor passed through his whole frame when the officers approached him, with a scrutizing glance. "Are you M. Pradier de Mille?" The disguised murderer, overcome by his feelings, simply muttered "Yes!"

Two officers were dispatched to the house where De Mille and his mistress had their rooms. When the woman was told she must go to the prison to be confronted with her lover, she wrung her hands in despair, and exclaimed, "O, he has not escaped, then!" When he appeared in the midst of his captors at Limoges, a vast concourse of people had assembled, and there were the strongest manifestations of indignation toward him. The prisoner looked deadly pale as he arrived at the prison. He admitted his guilt to the Warden of the jail, and cried bitterly when he was chained to the wall of his dungeon.

His trial took place on the 3d of September, and was rich in startling episodes. When the President of the Court asked the prisoner to stand up, his mistress, who had not seen him since he tried to effect his escape, tried to rush toward him, uttering piercing shrieks. The scene appeared to have completely unmanned De Mille. He wept like a child, and in answer to the question of the President, repeated again and again, "I wanted to marry Byzante, and had not the means to do so!" His fierce protestations of his love for the woman excited much sympathy among the listeners; but he was found guilty and sentenced to be beheaded.

In prison he lay mostly on his low couch. On the morning of his execution the headsman visited him and made his "toilet"—that is to say, he cut off his hair and put him in the straight-jacket. De Mille asked him repeatedly if the knife of the guillotine was sufficiently sharp, and if the stroke would cause him any pain.

About three thousand people witnessed the execution. Many fainted with horror upon seeing the sickening episode on the scaffold. Byzante Creuier was ordered to return to Paris, and was placed under the surveillance of the police. She seems to have become a changed woman, and expresses the liveliest grief at the untimely end of her lover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts are $184,797,313.92.

—The Hudson River ice crop for the season is estimated at $1,500,000 tons, and all will be gathered by the 1st of February.

—Cambridge, Mass., recently had some awful excitement over some bloody clothes found on the ice, and several would-be detectives pawed them over, smelt of them, and cried for vengeance, until a doctor came along who pronounced them the cast-off raiment of a small-pox patient.

—Notwithstanding the loss of her two Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, France still has a population of over 36,000,000 people—a diminution of only 366,000 since the last census. Her population is equal to that of all the United States, although her territory is only the area of the State of Texas.

—An Arab surgeon has been created a Pacha and rewarded with a fee of $5,000, for curing the mother of the Egyptian Khedive. And still, the practice of medicine and surgery there has some drawbacks, for if the old woman had died, instead of being made a "Pacha" he would have been packed in a sack and thrown into the Khedive's goose-pond.

—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Press* says that Mrs. Serena Newbold, who was reported missing some weeks ago, is found to have been murdered. She left Hillsboro, as we learn, with some $700, and went to St. Louis, where she fell in with parties who committed the murder in order to get the money.

—A man in Chittenden County, Vt., has made an experiment designed to ascertain how far soil is protected from cold by snow. For four successive winter days, there being four inches of snow on a level, he found the average temperature immediately above the snow 14 degrees below zero; immediately beneath, 10 degrees above zero; under a drift two feet deep, 27 above zero.

—Out of the 92,000 deeds recorded in the different offices in the State of Massachusetts during the year ending September 30, 1872, more than one-sixth were in the Suffolk Registry. Mr. T. F. Temple, the Register for this county, reported 15,177 deeds for the year, and 6,456 other instruments. The Southern Middlesex was even higher, 17,784 deeds and 4,060 other papers, while the next lower was Southern Essex, 11,878 and 153.

—From a Des Moines paper we learn that "in Buffalo, Scott County, at a New-Year party where they had been 'takin suthin,' a man asserted that he could whip anybody in the room. When he found himself lying on his back, and saw his antagonist complacently chewing the end off the nose he had colored with so much care and expense, he began to suspect that he had slightly overrated his powers."

—The following is the account of a little trouble in Louisville, as given by a police officer: "Far as I knows, your honor, they be werry good young men. On Sunday morning they started to take their classes at Sunday School, which I thinks be wery good for them; but they fell in with a West Ender. That's what beat 'em, and they didn't go to school. They raised a row, may it please the Court, and Mr. Green he stuck his thumb into Mr. Nobb's mouth, and the thumb hasn't never been seen since. That's all I know about it."

—The degree of affection existing between the sophomores and freshmen of Dartmouth College is not profound. On Christmas night, which, it will be remembered, was one of the coldest of the old year, the freshmen had a supper, but, on separating at a late hour, their hats were missing, and they were obliged to return to their quarters, in the bitter night air, bareheaded. Next morning the missing articles were discovered suspended high above their heads, and beyond reach, in the chapel. The feeling aroused by this incident found expression Saturday morning in oiling the sophomores' seats, but what was the freshmen's horror when, instead of enjoying the sight of seeing their enemies standing up in the aisle during prayers, they saw them enter by *their* door, and quietly occupy *their* seats.

—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Girard estate, left some 40 years ago in trust to the city of Philadelphia, shows that the value of the Residuary Fund of the state, leaving out the College property, the appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware front, etc., is about $5,000,000. The revenue derived from this property in the year 1872 was over $700,000. The expenditures on the estate for taxes, improvements, and all other matters, were $488,749.20, and for the College, $391,060.90; in all, $679,810. In the expenditure of nearly half a million in the administration of the estate, less than $15,000 was for salaries. In regard to the College, it is stated that 1,696 orphans have been received into it, 96 of them during the year 1872, and that there are now 546 boys receiving from it education and support. And yet the College with all this population of boys, who were well clothed, fed, housed, and educated, cost the estate less than $200,000 in the year 1872.

Mercantile Failures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 16.—John Gerwick, grocer, assigned to D. T. Johnson, to-day. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, $6,000. A. C. Purvis, of Beckmen, also made an assignment.

Telegraphic Brevities.

PEORIA, Ill, Jan. 16.—A co-operative association has been formed at Peoria to issue an evening paper as a successor to the Peoria *Review*, which was bought by Emery & Dowdall.

Conviction of a Patricide.

MUSCATINE, Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of the State *vs.* Wilmering, for killing his father, a short time since, has just returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

MARRIED.

HAINES—REED—In this city, Jan. 15, by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. Frank E. Haines and Miss Kate T. Reed, both of Chicago.

REIFSCHNEIDER—EBERLE—Jan. 7, at the house of Dr. Ch. Saur, Lewis C. Reifschneider and Sophie Eberle.

☞ Aurora, Ind., papers please copy.

WILCOX—BADGER—Jan. 15, Mr. Manly H. Wilcox, of Chicago, and Miss Inez C. Badger, of Mound Prairie, Wis.

DIED.

BENCE—At 113½ Third-av., Jan. 10, Miss Catharine Bence.

Her friends can learn particulars by addressing "Sheldon," 168 Fourth-av.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANGELL—At Odell, Livingston Co., Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, Martha Angell, wife of Ethan Angell, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral to-day (Friday).

☞ Wayne County, N. Y., papers please copy.

BOWEN—In New York City, 15th inst., Therese S. Dewey, wife of Chauncey T. Bowen, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WYGANT—At 131 Park-av., Thursday morning, Jan. 16, 1873, of scarlet fever, Howard B., only son of Bernard and Apphia S. Wygant, aged 3 years 10 months.

Funeral will take place from their residence, Jan. 17, at 11 30 a. m. All friends are invited to attend.

☞ Schenectady, N. Y., papers please copy.

CARROLL—In this city, Jan. 16, at 5 a. m., Edmund Carroll, a resident of Chicago for the past thirty-five years.

Funeral from residence corner of North-av. and Commercial-st., Jan. 12, 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WORMER—In this city, at his residence 430 West Randolph-st., Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873, Groves S. Wormer, Jr., infant son of H. G. Wormer.

Funeral will take place at the residence of G. S. Wormer, Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 18.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

DWEN—This morning, at 5½ o'clock, Ellen L., wife of J. G. Dwen.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, 322 Michigan-av. Carriages to Rose Hill.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.)
Office and Salesrooms,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

BUTTERS & CO.
Regular Saturday's Sale at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock, of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

12 PIANO FORTES,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Catalogue Sale
OF
CARRIAGES,
Top Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Open Buggies, Cutters, Double and Single Harness, Sleigh and Carriage Robes,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1873, sale commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at the
Carriage Depository, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., near corner Canal-st., Chicago.
☞ Sale peremptory for cash. Every Carriage guaranteed.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF THE
Wholesale Stock of M. Bumsel,
At Store No. 379 Wabash-av., consisting of Jewelry, Clocks and Regulators, Silver-Plated Ware, Watchmakers' Material, Tools, Glass Showcases, Fixtures, and Safe, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 7. The trade and public are invited to call and examine the goods.
By order of Assignee.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

GENERAL AUCTION
EVERY SATURDAY,
Of Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harness, Cows, etc.,
Commencing at 10 a. m., at 508 State-st., near Archer-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, &c.,
Removed from Wabash-av. Also, to close, for whom it may concern,
14 Parlor Desks, 25 Centre Tables, 15 Hat Trees, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
Attractive Sale of Furniture
at southwest corner of Burnside and Thirty-[illegible] blocks from State-st. cars, this day, Jan. 17, at [illegible] a. m., consisting of parlor, dining, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, stoves, carpets, crockery, tinware, etc., also outside showcases, awning, millinery goods, etc., etc. Sale positive and without reserve.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—3 WAITERS FOR LUNCH COUNTER. Call in rear of 131 LaSalle-st., under [illegible] building, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.